

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



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### THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Jan. 16. Later changes noted elsewhere.  
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

#### U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander-in-Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA, battleship, 34(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 20(b). (Torpedo training and experimental ship.) Comdr. Chester Wells. At Guanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### BATTLESHIP FORCE.

##### SQUADRON THREE.

###### DIVISION FIVE.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, battleship, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. A. T. Long. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship, 8(a), 26(b). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Capt. B. Brittan. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robison. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

###### DIVISION SIX.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fecheler, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fecheler.) Capt. Charles F. Hughes. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. A. H. Scales. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OKLAHOMA, battleship, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. S. S. Wood. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship, 31(a), 4(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, and battle efficiency, 1916.) Capt. Victor Blue. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

###### SQUADRON FOUR.

###### DIVISION SEVEN.

Rear Admiral T. S. Rodgers, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship, 23(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Rodgers.) Capt. William H. G. Bullard. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Thomas Washington. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UTAH, battleship, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Frederic B. Bassett. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

###### DIVISION EIGHT.

Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander, and Commander of the Battleship Force.

WYOMING, battleship, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEVADA, battleship, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Joseph Strauss. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARIZONA, battleship, 34(a), 4(b). Capt. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

###### CRUISER FORCE.

Capt. Harry S. Knapp, Commander.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 12(a), 4(b). Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. (Flagship of Captain Knapp.) At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Fred F. Rogers. At the navy yard, New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kantz. At Sanchez, San Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Yarnell. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. T. T. Craven ordered to command. At Carmen, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class. Comdr. Powers Symington. At Tampico, Mexico.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

###### DESTROYER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of Flotilla in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEATTLE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flotilla flagship.) Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At Culebra, Porto Rico.

###### Flotilla One.

Comdr. A. M. Proctor, Commander.

PANTHER, tender, 2(b). Comdr. A. M. Proctor. En route to Culebra, Porto Rico.

###### Division One.

Lieut. Charles C. Slayton, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. R. T. Merrill. At New Orleans, La.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. C. W. Magruder. At Newport, R.I.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. F. J. Comerford. At Baton Rouge, La.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

###### Division Two.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, commander.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

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###### Division One.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHARLESTON (tender), 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Lieut. John Rodgers, Commander.

C-1 (submarine). Lieut. G. W. Dashiell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. John Rodgers. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Lieut. G. Hulings. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

###### Division Two.

Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler, Commander.

D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. G. C. Fuller. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Robert H. English. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

###### Division Three.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At Newport, R.I.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Robert A. White. At Bridgeport, Conn.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

###### Division Four.

Lieut. L. D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Key West, Fla.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. G. L. Dickson. En route to Key West, Fla.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. L. D. Causey. At Key West, Fla.

L-4 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis Hancock. At Key West, Fla.

###### Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. W. L. Friedell. At Key West, Fla.

L-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At Key West, Fla.

L-2 (submarine). Lieut. A. H. Gray. At Key West, Fla.

L-3 (submarine). Lieut. Deupree J. Friedell. At Key West, Fla.

L-4 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis Hancock. At Key West, Fla.

###### Division Six.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OZARK (tender). (Flagship of Division Six.) Lieut. Leslie E. Bratton. At Key West, Fla.

L-9 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Key West, Fla.

L-10 (submarine). Lieut. James C. Van de Carr. At Key West, Fla.

L-11 (submarine). Lieut. Worrall R. Carter. At Key West, Fla.

###### MINING FORCE.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Mine Force in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of Mine Force commander.) Comdr. Henry V. Butler. At Culbra, Porto Rico.

BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. A. W. Marshall. At Culebra, Porto Rico.

DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas L. Johnson. At Culebra, Porto Rico.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. B. O. Halliwell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PATAPSCO (tender). Btsn. L. H. Cutting. En route to Culebra, Porto Rico.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Christopher Murray. En route to Culebra, Porto Rico.

SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At Guantanomo, Cuba.

###### TRAIN.

Capt. William L. Rodgers, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Train Commander.) Comdr. John V. Klemann. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Chase. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Kempf. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANAWHA (fuel ship, merchant complement). William R. Kennedy, master. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAUMEE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger. At Breton Channel, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Comdr. Louis Shane. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At Nagasaki, Japan. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (repair ship, 4(a)). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. At Culebra, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Ingr. Norman J. Blackwood. En route to Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**RESERVE FORCE, ATLANTIC FLEET.**

Capt. John Hood, Commander.

Send mail for these vessels, except as noted, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. J. F. Carter. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Y. S. Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chester is the receiving ship at Boston.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. R. W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGIA, battleship, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. S. E. W. Kittellé ordered to command. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ILLINOIS, battleship, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Benjamin F. Hutchinson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEARSARGE, battleship, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. G. E. Gelm. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

KENTUCKY, battleship, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. D. E. Dismukes. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, battleship, 24(a), 22(b). Comdr. W. W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail there.

MAINE, battleship, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. M. M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MINNESOTA, battleship, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. E. H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSOURI, battleship, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. W. F. Jacobs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEBRASKA, battleship, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. At Santo Domingo City, S.D.

NEW JERSEY, battleship, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. L. A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.

The New Jersey is the receiving ship at New York.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Tarrant. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. W. M. Crose. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

OHIO, battleship, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. W. Pitt Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Ohio is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. J. L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address mail there.

VERMONT, battleship, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. H. O. Stickney. At Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, battleship, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WISCONSIN, battleship, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. John F. Green. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

**U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.**

Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows:

Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw. At Humboldt, Cal.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson. At Topolobampo, Mexico.

BUFFALO, transport, 3(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At Guaymas, Mexico.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John F. Hines. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. A. Bronson, Jr. In the Gulf of Fonseca.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. C. J. Lang. En route to Acapulco, Mexico.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Perry. At Acapulco, Mexico.

**TRAIN.**

BRUTUS (fuel ship, merchant complement). James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Theleen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

IROQUOIS (tender). Btsn. Frank Bruce. At Eureka, Cal.

NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Prudeaux, master. At San Diego, Cal.

NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. On the West coast of Mexico.

SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. On the West coast of Mexico.

**DESTROYER FORCE.**

Comdr. Charles F. Preston ordered to command.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Charles F. Preston ordered to command. Aground at Eureka, Cal.

**Division One.**

Lieut. H. J. Abbot, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.) In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry J. Abbott. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. J. H. Taylor. At Keyport, Wash. Address there.

**Division Two.**

Lieut. J. G. Ware, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. G. W. Ware. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). At Bellingham, Wash.

**Submarine Division One.**

Lieut. William B. Howe, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At Eureka, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. A. E. Montgomery. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-2 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-3 (submarine). Lieut. W. M. Quigley. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**Submarine Division Two.**

Lieut. William B. Howe, Commander.

ST. LOUIS (tender). Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. J. C. Thom. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Norman L. Kirk. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

K-9 (submarine). (Trophy ship, gunnery and battle efficiency, 1916.) Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

**Submarine Division Three.**

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, Commander.

ST. LOUIS (tender). Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. J. C. Thom. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Norman L. Kirk. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

K-9 (submarine). (Trophy ship, gunnery and battle efficiency, 1916.) Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

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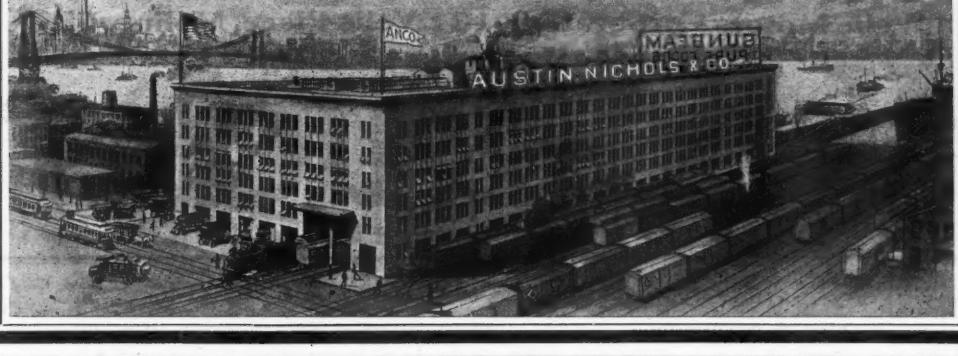
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**RESERVE FORCE, PACIFIC FLEET.**

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. C. B. Price. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PUEBLO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Comdr. M. E. Trench. At San Diego, Cal.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. William E. Baughman. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FREDERICK, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jenson. At Guaymas, Mexico.

OREGON, battleship, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Diego, Cal. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

HUNTINGTON, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. L. R. Sargent. At Acapulco, Mexico.

**U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.**

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows:

Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**FIRST DIVISION.**

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. A. Althouse. At Manila, P.I.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 8(b). Comdr. F. H. Brumby. At Olongapo, P.I.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Manila, P.I.

**SECOND DIVISION.**

Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick, Commander.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. G. S. Bryan. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harvey Delano. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. E. W. Hanson. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. J. B. Timberlake. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

**THIRD DIVISION.**

Lieut. Comdr. A. St. C. Smith.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Briggs. At Amoy, China.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. A. St. C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. J. R. Barry. At Canton, China.

**TORPEDO FLOTILLA.**

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Btsn. O. T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Rebo, Division Commander.

MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Miles P. Rebo. Operating in Manila Bay.

A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, Jr. Manila Bay.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.

A-4 (submarine). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Ensign M. Y. Cohen. Manila Bay.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. Manila Bay.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Paul Fitzsimons. Manila Bay.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Hartwell C. Davis. Manila Bay.

B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, Jr. Manila Bay.

B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.

B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.

**FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.**

FIRE, Refo, Division Commander.

MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Miles P. Rebo.

Operating in Manila Bay.

STERLING, fuel ship, merchant complement. M. P. Nash.

master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. E. C. Parker. At Tunas de Zaza, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hansen.

master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton.

At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING, fuel ship, merchant complement. M. P. Nash.

master. En route to Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Joel W. Bunkley. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

**THIS** is a Velie Army Truck in full army regalia — a member of one of the Velie fleets that have done and are doing yeoman service somewhere in Texas or somewhere in Mexico. Anywhere that there is hard work to do and big loads to move, Velie Worm Drive Trucks have demonstrated their entire fitness and dependability in war and peace, and always have given a good account of themselves.

Two models — No. 25, 1½-ton, for field work, \$2250; No. 26, 2½-ton, \$3350. Driver's Cab, Gas Headlights and Prest-O-Lite Tank included, as well as regular lighting equipment. Fenders sent for the asking.

**Velie Motors Corporation, 131 Velie Place, Moline, Ill.**

# Velie Trucks

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VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**TUGS IN COMMISSION.**

NAVAJO. Chief Btsn. E. R. Peircey. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Btsn. Warren K. Bigger. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Chief Btsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC (tag). Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. In West Indian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UNCAS. Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PUBLIC MARINE SCHOOLS.**

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). Capt. F. S. McMurray. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., Boston, Mass.

**RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.**

BOXER (station ship). Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At the Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

CONSTITUTION (training ship). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, commandant of station). Comdr. Rufus G. Johnston. At Newport, R.I.

CUMBERLAND (receiving ship). Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Cumberland.

HARTFORD (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PETREL (station ship). Comdr. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. C. M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

RAINBOW (receiving ship). Lieut. Kinchen L. Hill. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SOUTHERY (receiving and disciplinary ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Manila, P.I. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.**

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hannigan, commanding. At San Diego, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. John Mahoney. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Address mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.**

Bagley, Norfolk. De Long, Charleston. Bailey, Annapolis. Morris, New York. Biddle, Annapolis. Thornton, Charleston. Blakely, Newport. Tingey, Charleston. Dahlgren, Charleston.

**TUGS.**

Accomac, Boston. Powhatan, New York. Active, Mare Island, Cal. Arctic, Cavite. Rocket, Norfolk. Apache, Washington. Samoset, Philadelphia. Arapaho, Mare Island. Seabago, Charleston, S.C. Choctaw, Washington. Sioux, Boston. Hercules, Norfolk. Sotomo, Puget Sound. Standish, Annapolis. Iwana, Boston. Tecumseh, Washington. Massasoit, Norfolk. Tillamook, Mare Island. Modoc, Philadelphia. Mohave, Puget Sound. Mohawk, Norfolk. Narkeeta, New York. Pawnee, New York. Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H. Pentucket, New York. Pontiac, New York.

**VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.**

Barney, Philadelphia. Marietta, Boston, Mass. Constitution, Boston. Massachusetts, Philadelphia. E-2 Mayrant, Philadelphia. General Alava, Cavite. Memphis, Santo Domingo City. Granite State, New York city. Minneapolis, Philadelphia. Indiana, Philadelphia. Pompey, Olongapo. Iowa, Philadelphia. Iris, Mare Island. Relief, Olongapo. Salem, Philadelphia. Hector, off Cape Romaine. Topeka, Portsmouth.

**VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.**

Adams, Hoboken, N.J. Don Juan de Austria, Detroit. Aileen, Providence, R.I. Mich. Boston, Portland, Ore. Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.

it in war and peace, and always have given a good account of themselves.

Two models — No. 25, 1½-ton, for field work, \$2250; No. 26, 2½-ton, \$3350. Driver's Cab, Gas Headlights and Prest-O-Lite Tank included, as well as regular lighting equipment. Fenders sent for the asking.

**UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.**

We omit the stations of the United States Marine Corps this week. The only changes since the list was published in our last issue are the following: The 2d regiment is now composed of the 7th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23d, 53d and 54th companies.

The detachment on the U.S.S. Maine is composed of the 55th Company under 1st Lieut. H. M. Butler.

**THE PERISCOPE USED IN THE CIVIL WAR.**

While the periscope was unfamiliar to the world in general until it was employed in submarines, especially in the present war, the instrument was used with material effect by a United States warship in the Civil War, says the Washington Star in its issue of Jan. 14.

According to the article, the original periscope was invented by Thomas H. Doughty, Acting Chief Engineer, U.S.N., who served on the monitor Osage under Comdr. Thomas O. Selfridge (now Rear Admiral Selfridge, U.S.N., retired). A description of this first periscope was left among the papers of its designer and recently was presented to the Navy Department by his son, James H. Doughty. It reads as follows:

"The instrument consists of two mirrors inclosed in a tube and so set that the horizontal rays of light from the observed object are reflected from a plane mirror to vertical rays, and by the use of another plane mirror returned to their original horizontal direction. A hole is cut in the top of the turret, and the combination of mirrors lowered down through it to the level of the eye of the observer. The loss of light is slight and the view unobstructed. I made two of these. Captain Selfridge used one and I the other."

Admiral Selfridge gives the late Engineer Doughty full credit for his invention in a recent statement in the Outlook, describing his experiences while in command of the ironclad Osage during the Red River campaign. The low stage of the river and its high banks protected the Confederates from the ship's fire. It was here that Engineer Doughty's periscope came in. The Confederates could not be seen until the head of their advancing columns appeared above the river bank. A fierce fire swept the deck of the monitor as the enemy, coming up in columns of regiments, would fire one volley and then fall back. Standing behind the turret, Commander Selfridge saw in the reflector of the periscope their advancing line as it appeared over the bank. He reserved his fire until their heads came in sight, and then let drive. This singular fight was kept up for an hour before the Confederates retired with a loss of some 400 men killed and wounded, including General Green. The loss on the Osage was small. Thomas Doughty enlisted in the United States Navy in 1862. He was assigned to duty as an assistant engineer July 8, 1862, and promoted to Acting Chief Engineer Dec. 13, 1862. He died in St. Louis in 1896.

**ARMENIAN ARMOR PROTECTION.**

At one of the recent hearings of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Secretary Daniels made the following statement regarding armor protection of the ships of the Navy: "A careful study of the causes of the loss of several first-class ships of the belligerent powers in the present war and the sources of damage to other ships not actually lost has shown the necessity for certain increases and extensions of the system of armor pro-

tection and a consequent increase in the displacement of the vessel." And of the new ships, he added, "The design of these vessels is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible and revised estimates covering their cost will be available at an early date."

Concerning this, Sea Power says: "The Secretary's statement regarding the necessity for better armor protection and the information that the design of the projected vessels is being proceeded with rapidly suggests a question, namely, why not revise the plans of the Colorado class of four battleships upon which work has not been begun, and of the California and Tennessee, upon which very little work has been done, and build them all on the latest plans? This would involve increased cost and much readjustment and revision in the matter of contracts and orders for material; it would involve also the scrapping of the comparatively small amount of work done on the California and Tennessee; but it would be a great thing for Congress and for the Navy Department to do. On Dec. 1, the California, building at the Mare Island Navy Yard, was reported as 7.4 per cent. completed, and the Tennessee, at the New York Navy Yard, as 3.5 per cent." Curiously enough, in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for Nov. 4, page 291, we quoted The Engineer of London as saying: "Unless some really important improvement in the resistant properties of armor is introduced, it appears likely that the system of protection adopted in the United States, where the latest vessels are given 14-inch to 18-inch of armor over vital parts and none elsewhere, will become universal."

**PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION, U.S. NAVY.**

The Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, announced on Jan. 10, 1917, the following as the percentage of completion of vessels of the United States Navy on Jan. 1 of this year and on Dec. 1, 1916:

**BATTLESHIPS.**

| No. | Name.                              | Contractor. | % on<br>Jan. 1, 1917. | % on<br>Dec. 1, 1916. | Total ship. | Total ship. |
|-----|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 40. | New Mexico, N.Y. Navy Yard.        |             | 57.8                  | 49.8                  | 55.2        | 64.7        |
| 41. | Mississippi, N. Port News S.B. Co. | 67.0        | 60.5                  | 63.4                  | 57.1        |             |
| 42. | Idaho, New York S.B. Corp.         | 67.8        | 64.5                  | 66.7                  | 63.4        |             |
| 43. | Tennessee, N.Y. Navy Yard.         | 5.7         | —                     | 3.5                   | —           |             |
| 44. | California, Mare Island N.Y. Y'd.  | 8.2         | 1.9                   | 7.4                   | 1.3         |             |
| 45. | Colorado, New York S.B. Corp.      | —           | —                     | —                     | —           |             |
| 46. | Michigan, N. Port News S.B. Co.    | —           | —                     | —                     | —           |             |
| 47. | Washington, New York S.B. Corp.    | —           | —                     | —                     | —           |             |
| 48. | W. Virginia, N. Port News S.B. Co. | —           | —                     | —                     | —           |             |

**SCOUT CRUISERS.**

| No. | Name.                          | Contractor. | % on<br>Jan. 1, 1917. | % on<br>Dec. 1, 1916. | Total ship. | Total ship. |
|-----|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 49. | Seattle Const. and D.D. Co.    | —           | —                     | —                     | —           | —           |
| 50. | Destroiers.                    | —           | —                     | —                     | —           | —           |
| 51. | Allen, Bath Iron Works.        | 99.0        | 99.0                  | 93.7                  | 93.7        | 93.7        |
| 52. | Shaw, Mare Island N.Y. Y'd.    | 96.9        | 96.7                  | 91.5                  | 90.4        | 90.4        |
| 53. | Cravell, Mare Island N.Y. Y'd. | 85.3        | 21.3                  | 33.0                  | 16.7        | 16.7        |
| 54. | Craven, Norfolk N.Y. Y'd.      | 19.0        | 5.6                   | 17.9                  | 4.8         | 4.8         |
| 55. | Allen, Bath Iron Works.        | 11.8        | 3.8                   | 11.8                  | 1.8         | 1.8         |
| 56. | Conner, Wm. Cramp & Sons.      | 27.6        | 19.6                  | 22.5                  | 14.8        | 14.8        |
| 57. | Stockton, Wm. Cramp & Sons.    | 27.6        | 19.6                  | 23.2                  | 14.7        | 14.7        |
| 58. | Manly, Bath Iron Works.        | 47.9        | 43.8                  | 43.8                  | 38.7        | 38.7        |

The following destroyers are not yet begun: Nos. 75, 76, 77, 78, Bath Iron Works; Nos. 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, Fore River S.B. Corp.; Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, Union Iron Works; Nos. 93 and 94, Mare Island Navy Yard.

**FUEL SHIPS.**

| No. | Name.                         | Contractor. | % on<br>Jan. 1, 1917. | % on<br>Dec. 1, 1916. | Total ship. | Total ship. |
|-----|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 59. | Cuyama, Mare Island N.Y. Y'd. | 91.8        | 91.2                  | 87.6                  | 86.7        | 86.7        |
| 60. | Boston Navy Yard.             | —           | —                     | —                     | —           | —           |

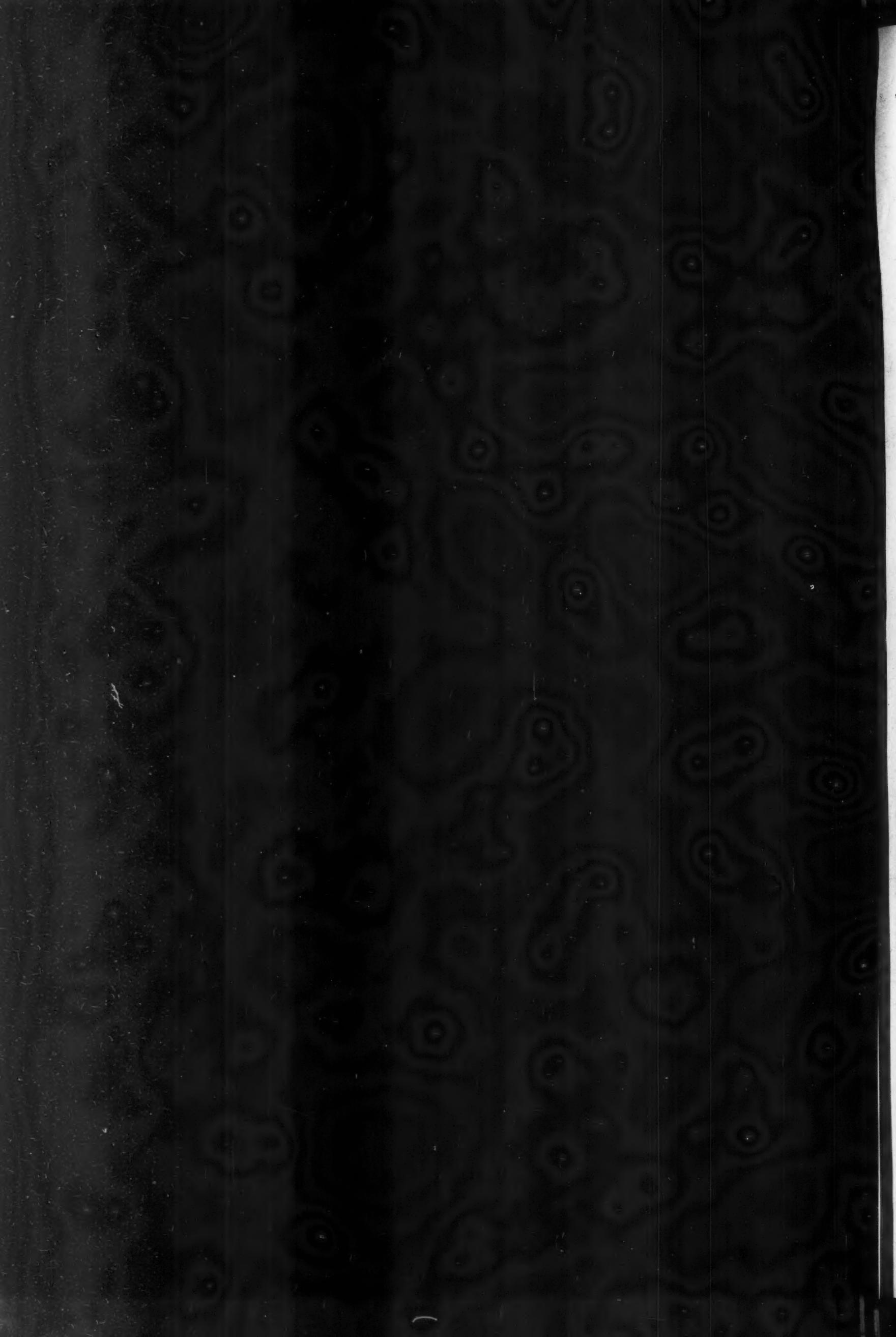
**MISCELLANEOUS.**

| No. | Name.   | Contractor. | % on<br>Jan. 1, 1917. | % on<br>Dec. 1, 1916. | Total ship. | Total ship. |
|-----|---|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 61. | Bridge (Sup. Ship No. 1) Boston Navy Yard.    | 92.0        | 91.0                  | 89.4                  | 88.5        | 88.5        |
| 62. | (Transport No. 1) Philadelphia Navy Yard.     | 95.8        | 94.6                  | 93.0                  | 92.0        | 92.0        |
| 63. | Gunboat No. 21, Charleston, S.C. Navy Yard.   | —           | —                     | —                     | —           | —           |
| 64. | Hospital Ship No. 1, Phila. N.Y. Y'd.         | 0.8         | —                     | —                     | —           | —           |
| 65. | Ammunition Ship No. 1, Puget Sound Navy Yard. | —           | —                     | —                     | —           | —           |

**SUBMARINES.**

| No. | Name.                                 | Contractor. | % on<br>Jan. 1, 1917. | % on<br>Dec. 1, 1916. | Total ship. | Total ship. |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 66. | L-5, Lake T.B. Co. (Bridgeport).      | 88.9        | 88.9                  | 88.7                  | 88.6        | 88.6        |
| 67. | L-6, Lake T.B. Co. (Long Beach, Cal.) | 86.6        | 86.0                  | 86.1                  | 85.4        | 85.4        |
| 68. | L-7, Lake T.B. Co. (Long Beach, Cal.) | 86.1        | 85.6                  | 85.9                  | 85.3        | 85.3        |
| 69. | L-11, Electric Boat Co. (Quincy).     | 99.4        | 99.4                  | 99.4                  | 99.4        | 99.4        |
| 70. | L-8, Portsmouth, N.H. N.Y. Y'd.       | 98.1        | 91.9                  | 92.3                  | 91.1        | 91.1        |
| 71. | Schley, Electric Boat Co. (Quincy).   | 35.5        | 27.1                  | 31.7                  | 22.1        | 22.1        |
| 72. | N-1, Electric Boat Co. (Seattle).     | 83.8        | 78.0                  | 78.8                  | 70.4        | 70.4        |
| 73. | N-2, Electric Boat Co. (Seattle).     | 79.5        | 70.6                  | 74.8                  | 64.1        | 64.1        |
| 74. | N-3, Electric Boat Co. (Seattle).     | 72.2        | 60.8                  | 69.7                  | 58.7        | 58.7        |
| 75. | N-4, Lake T.B. Co. (Bridgeport).      | 83.4        | 80.6                  | 82.0                  | 78.7        | 78.7        |
| 76. | N-5, Lake T.B. Co. (Bridgeport).      | 79.5        | 76.7                  | 75.4                  | 68.0        | 68.0        |
| 77. | N-6, Lake T.B. Co. (Bridgeport).      | 74.9        | 70.0                  | 73.7                  | 68.0        | 68.0        |
| 78. | N-7, Lake T.B. Co. (Bridgeport).      | 74.0        | 68.7                  | 73.2                  | 67.0        | 67.0        |
| 79. | Electric Boat Co. (Quincy).           | 14.1        | 4.1                   | 7.2                   | —           | —           |
| 80. | O-1, Portsmouth, N.H. N.Y. Y'd.       | —           | —                     | —                     | —           | —           |
| 81. | O-2, Puget Sound N.Y. Y'd.            | —           | —                     | —                     | —           | —           |
| 82. | Cal. S.B. Co. (Long Beach, Cal.)      | 31.7        | 20.0                  | 27.8                  | 14.6        | 14.6        |
| 83. | Cal. S.B. Co. (Long Beach, Cal.)      | 31.0        | 16.3                  | 27.8                  | 14.5        | 14.5        |
| 84. | Cal. S.B. Co. (Long Beach, Cal.)      | 31.7        | 19.9                  | 27.8                  | 14.5        | 14.5        |
| 85. | Cal. S.B. Co. (Long Beach, Cal.)      | 31.0        | 16.3                  | 27.4                  | 14.1        | 14.1        |
| 86. | Cal. S.B. Co. (Long Beach, Cal.)      | 31.0        | 16.3                  | 27.4                  | 14.1        | 14.1        |
| 87. | Cal. S.B. Co. (Long Beach, Cal.)      | 48.0        | 39.7                  | 40.6                  | 33.0        | 33.0        |
| 88. | Cal. S.B. Co. (Long Beach, Cal.)      | 47.0        | 38.8                  | 39.7                  | 31.9        | 31.9        |
| 89. | Cal. S.B. Co. (Long Beach, Cal.)      | 43.8        | 34.5                  | 38.7                  |             |             |

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## THE SHIPBUILDING BIDS.

The situation created by the unexpected demands of the private shipbuilders is unfortunate in more than the ordinary sense of the word, since it militates against the beginning of actual work on the battle cruisers, which is the practical aspect of the situation, and it also reveals to the world the seeming inability of the people of the United States to manage their larger military problems with the same co-operation and effectiveness that is the practice of the other great nations. As the situation stands the Navy Department considers the bids of the private yards beyond reason and proposes to ask Congress for an appropriation of \$12,000,000 for the fitting up of navy yards to construct battleships. Present indications are that if the Navy Department can offer assurances that the navy yards can build ships with any reasonable degree of speed the House Committee on Naval Affairs will include the \$12,000,000 item in the 1918 Naval Appropriation bill. The offer made by the president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, that the company would build the new battle cruisers on any percentage of profit the Federal Trade Commission might find to be fair has not been accepted by the Navy Department. We lay stress on this last point in particular since it reveals the striking difference, seldom so apparent as now, between our method of carrying on our governmental affairs and those of the other great Powers of the world. In Great Britain, Germany, Italy or Japan it is inconceivable that any suggestion for the solution of a matter of military policy of this high importance should come from a civilian source. The course of procedure in any of those lands would instinctively be so different as to make our lack of method, to say nothing of weakness of policy, seem like the gaucheries of the crude administration of some frontier settlement. In other words, they pull together for the betterment of the Army, the Navy, the people. We take the other course, with the result that our Government too often seems to be working at opposite from the wishes of the people and particularly from those of the Army and Navy. The refusal of one branch of the Government to co-operate with another, as in this particular case of the Navy Department with the Federal Trade Commission, is all the more striking in view of the circumstances under which the Trade Commission came into being. This was to act as arbiter between business interests at large and individual concerns in particular. Our business men, as individuals or corporations, can use the Federal Trade Commission's services with the greatest freedom and frequency. Might it be possible to solve the difficulty by taking advantage of the one governmental department especially created to straighten out such difficulties as this one we are considering.

Much new light was thrown on the shipbuilders' side of this controversy by a very frank speech made by Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, at a dinner given in his honor in Philadelphia on Jan. 13. Mr. Grace not only discussed the matter of the battle cruiser bids, but also that of the bids for the 14-inch and 16-inch shells for which the British munition making firm of Hadfields, Ltd., made such a sensational low bid recently. He was so certain of the ability of his concern to build the new ships at a figure and within a time limit that would equal the work done in the Government yards that he offered to build two ships "at the ascertained cost of building two ships in the Government

yards, without additional expense or commissions of any kind and contract to have them ready ahead of the Government ships." He declared that the Government's policy seemed "to embody an effort to discourage private enterprise and to divert all work for national defense into Government plants." As an indication of the earnestness of the patriotic intentions of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation Mr. Grace stated the concern was building a plant to manufacture the new 16-inch guns for the battleships of the Navy that would cost \$4,500,000 and yet "under no conceivable circumstances could even a fair return be expected on the investment."

In the matter of the shell contracts Mr. Grace pointed out it was very likely the British government had an enormous quantity of shells on hand since she had fought so few naval engagements of a character to call for a large expenditure of these big shells. "It is entirely conceivable," he said, "that the British government might be willing, even in time of war, to have its munition makers 'dump' a considerable surplus of these shells on our market and turn the proceeds into shells for use on the battlefield." He declared that two years ago his company took a contract for 2,400 14-inch armor-piercing shells, the only specification which the Navy Department gave being that they shall be of a certain size, and that they must pierce armor plate at a certain velocity on impact." The quality of the armor plate is not standardized," he continued, "and it is impossible for the manufacturer to foretell the exact conditions of the tests to which his shells will be subjected. In placing the particular order referred to for 14-inch shells the Navy Department altered the angle at which the tested shells must pierce armor plate. The result has been an absolute inability on the part of any other manufacturers to produce in any quantity shells which will meet these novel tests. In fact, we know of no process of projectiles making through which it is possible to produce in quantities shells which will conform to the Navy Department's requirements. If the Navy Department," he added, "will make its tests within the known capacity of the projectile-making art, and if these tests shall be standardized, we will undertake to manufacture shells under conditions both as to price and time, which will equal, if not better, those of any other manufacturer in the world." Mr. Grace did not explain, however, how it is that the British manufacturers were able to meet the test requirements of the Navy Department.

Secretary Daniels, as noted elsewhere, in hearings on Jan. 15 in urging the equipment of Government yards said that "the time has come when there should no longer be any incentive for profit in war preparations; the supreme thing for us to do is to make ready our own plants. I protest against the Government being held up and made to pay prices that have no relation to the cost of material or labor."

The Scientific American in its issue of Jan. 20 says: "We have it on indisputable authority, that at least two great battle cruisers, of approximately the same size as those which our private firms want four years or more to build, have recently been completed in two different yards on the Clyde within the space of eighteen months. The British yards, it is true, are working two shifts of ten hours each; but even at that, the disparity between eighteen months and four years and a half is such as to give ground for a very reasonable suspicion that the private shipbuilders find orders for the merchant marine more profitable than naval orders, and therefore have put in bids for our new ships which they know perfectly well the Navy Department will never accept."

## DEFENSE OF THE CANAL ZONE.

Congressman Clarence B. Miller, of Minnesota, member of the Committees on Foreign and Insular Affairs, is the most recent of the adherents to the doctrine that the defenses of the Panama Canal and Zone should be greatly strengthened. Even some of Mr. Miller's fellow members in the Defend-the-Canal Club, however, will probably decline to endorse his belief that "any nation of the world" at present could take the canal or, "at least could put it out of business by destroying the locks." Intimating that he would attempt to direct the attention of Congress to the question of increased defenses for the waterway, Congressman Miller declared that at present there are not enough "men, cannon, forts or airplanes," to defend the canal. He added: "For a long time we were in doubt whether we should neutralize or fortify the canal. We now marvel that we ever considered neutralizing it, for under that condition its military value would be entirely lost to its builders. When Congress decided to defend the canal, apparently all thought necessary was to plant some fortifications at each end to blow to pieces any ships that might come to take it. The sad part of this is that no enemy would attempt to take the canal with warships alone. The main attack would be by land forces and from some point beyond the zone."

"A year and a half ago I happened to learn that certain high officers in our War College were deeply troubled over the problem of defending the canal. Military men are agreed that this defense constitutes the most intricate problem with which our country has ever been confronted. It is the weakest—and yet the most important—point in our system of national defense. Apparently Congress does not appreciate this fact, and we have already delayed too long. We have at present about 7,500 men on the zone, constituting both the mobile Army for its defense and garrisons for the coast defenses. We should have at the least 27,000 for these purposes."

It is known in Washington that the proposed increase of the canal forces has been under consideration for some time, but whether any definite recommendation or any

definite plan looking to such an increase has been made could not be learned.

It is now clearly established that there is to be no radical change in Army legislation during the present session of Congress. Our prediction that no real (legislative) progress would be made along the line of universal service also may be reiterated now as an assertion of fact. The House Committee on Military Affairs, in considering features of the Army Appropriation Bill, had an opportunity on Jan. 13 to declare themselves definitely for or against universal service, but side-stepped the issue. Few of the proponents of universal service will be surprised at this development, it having been foreseen before Congress convened that the best to be hoped for was that the Chamberlain bill would get to the "formative stage." Senator Chamberlain himself sees little hope that it can receive more than committee approval before March 4. Discussion at the committee meetings already has revealed more than a little sentiment against this feature of national defense and the prediction was freely made that even if the Chamberlain bill was passed by the Senate, the House Military Committee would decline to take it up during the session now in progress. The declaration of the House Committee against any radical change in Army legislation will not interfere with work on the bill, however, and efforts will be made to perfect the measure so that, if opportunity is afforded, it may be brought up for consideration in the Senate. The attitude of the Administration toward the Chamberlain bill and similar measures has not been defined, executive officials apparently being certain that the issue would not be forced at this time.

Gen. Pablo Ricchieri, author of Argentina's military service law, thinks this form of conscription will eventually be found satisfactory for the United States. In an interview at Buenos Aires, on Jan. 10, he expressed the greatest interest in the report from Washington that military heads favored adoption of the Argentine idea for America. "Argentina resorted to conscription because it was the only method of maintaining a military reserve," the general asserted. "The results have been most excellent—democratizing our people, improving them mentally and physically and welding together various diverse nationalities. Illustrative of the unilitary character of the Argentine law, it might be cited that the leading militarists here opposed passage of the measure when it was pending, expressing their preference for a professional army. Owing to the similarity between the United States and Argentina as to ideals and institutions, I believe the Argentine plan will be eventually found satisfactory to America."

Owing to the great increase in the work of the Ordnance Department called for under the operations of the National Defense Act, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., has pointed out to the House Committee on Military Affairs the great need of increasing the personnel of the department. The National Defense Act provides for an increase of fifty-seven officers for that arm and Secretary Baker recently recommended that the President be given authority to detail all these officers as rapidly as possible, instead of in five yearly increments. Ninety-six officers are on duty now, with twelve to be added during 1917. In view of the fact that the Ordnance Department appropriations for the fiscal year are many times larger than that for several preceding years, it will naturally require additional officers to take care of this extra work. Owing to the pressure of work, and the shortage of officers, General Crozier has been unable to send ordnance experts abroad as war observers in that line.

President Wilson's support of the proposed "League to Enforce Peace" was further demonstrated on Jan. 13 in a letter to Senator John F. Shafroth, of Colorado, in which the President stated his belief that Congress has the power to make the United States a member of such a league without any amendment being added to the Constitution. The resolution introduced by Senator Shafroth providing for an international federation was not voted on Jan. 13, owing to the absence of Senator O'Gorman, of New York. Under this plan a strong body of international "police" would be formed and national forces would be reduced to a minimum. The author of this resolution, despite the President's opinion to the contrary, believes an amendment to the Constitution would be necessary, in view of the fact that it would deprive Congress of its power to declare war.

Jurisdiction over all police activities in the State by commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, is recommended to the Massachusetts Legislature in the report of a special commission on State constabulary made public on Jan. 10. The commission recommends that the National Guard be relieved of strike duty and other police work to which it is now liable, and that hereafter it be subject to internal State service only upon call of the Governor in time of grave public danger. As a substitute for the use of the National Guard in quelling disturbances, the commission proposes an organization of mounted and unmounted policemen, to be designated by the State commissioner from the ranks of municipal policemen in active service.

Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 18th U.S. Inf., on duty on the Mexican border with headquarters at Deming, N.M., made a practice march recently to Fort Bayard, with a number of National Guard troops. The weather became very cold, and some of the men cold, but the experience was useful. A correspondent in writing as to this march says: "I wish you could have seen the National Guard doctors kicking to get the command down into a lower altitude. The men simply threw up the sponge, and 100 of them quit the game during the trip. All of them have appeared before courts-martial as a result. The interesting part of this is that had the men been Regulars, the trip would have been considered a lark, and not a word of complaint would have been uttered. Another trouble is that it seems impossible to get the National Guard to assume the same physical standards as required of the Regular service. One surgeon told me that a short time since he actually found a man in one of the Arkansas organizations with a club foot that had existed since childhood. Can you beat it, and in an infantry organization, too, where the feet must be perfect as possible? If the National Guard regiments could be filled to something like decent size, competent Army officers assert they could make them reasonably dependable within six months. I have never seen an enemy willing to wait that long, however. Of course enlisted men could be made dependable in less time, but this is absolutely impossible with the officers, who are the real stumbling block to efficiency of the National Guard. You can't possibly turn out an efficient officer in a year or in two years. We simply must have them grow up to the job and from the experience of others we must commence on them while quite young or at twelve years of age."

Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., commanding the Brownsville District, Texas, in a communication to all commanding officers of organizations under him regarding neutrality, says: "It is claimed citizens of action of this District in siding with Mexican factions had much to do with the disorder which reigned in this valley during the summer of 1915, which disorder resulted in the deaths of a number of persons. Active partisanship of this kind is in effect a breach of neutrality. It is incumbent on all residents, whether natives of Mexico or of the United States, to refrain from any sort of countenance or recognition of Mexican political activities, whether by extending aid or sympathy to Mexican factions or to their leaders. If it is found that this warning is disregarded, or that political movements are about to be inaugurated on this side of the border, it is the duty of every good citizen to report the fact to the military authorities, in order that such activities may be promptly suppressed. Commanders of posts and detachments will make prompt report of any such movements occurring in their neighborhood. They will inform the local civil authorities of the contents of this circular, in order that it may be widely published. Since the raids which took place in 1915 resulted in injury and disaster to many innocent persons, it is recommended to all Mexican residents that they promptly report to the nearest military authorities any information that may be obtained as to the likelihood of such raids. Commanders are directed to regard such information as confidential, the names of the parties furnishing the information not to be divulged."

No fewer than 250 vessels, of 246,234 tons and 327,776 i.h.p., were launched in Japan last year, as compared with 127 vessels, of 98,213 tons and 182,039 i.h.p. in 1915—showing an increase more than equal to the whole of the 1915 production, says Shipping Illustrated. The bulk of the work consisted of cargo steamers. Evidently Japan is making a strong bid for a position as a leading shipbuilding nation. Holland has been heavily handicapped by its proximity to the scene of the war, and has experienced great difficulties in obtaining the necessary supplies of material. In consequence the Dutch output shows a decrease from 217,592 tons to 211,693 tons. That credited to Germany consists of twenty vessels, of 81,950 tons, but as no claim is made that these figures represent the total work of the year, they need not be taken into account. As a matter of fact, next to nothing is known of what is being done in German yards. Scandinavian shipyards do not seem to have benefited very much from the demand for tonnage. Probably the gains have been more in shipping than in shipbuilding. In Sweden there was an increase from 25,927 tons to 40,090 tons, but in Norway there was a decrease from 61,477 tons to 44,902 tons, and in Denmark a decrease from 51,361 tons to 37,150 tons. Italian builders turned out 60,472 tons of new work, as compared with 20,230 last year; French 39,457, as compared with 41,438; Spanish 11,171 tons, as compared with 14,306, and Chinese 7,862, as compared with 8,975. So far as is known, no merchant vessels were launched in Russia.

The recruiting record established by the postmistress at Wilder, Tenn., has been allowed to stand only about ten days. The War Department now officially gives the palm to Philip E. Sadler, postmaster at Silver Point, Tenn., who secured six recruits in December from a total population of one hundred. These enlistments were made under the section of the National Defense Act which authorized postmasters of the second and third class to act as recruiting agents, their monetary compensation being fixed at \$5 per recruit.

The quotation in our editorial of Jan. 6, from "a United States Navy officer," referring to the part taken by vessels of our Navy in rescue work at the time of the German submarine raid off Nantucket, leads another Navy officer, of long service and large experience, to ask whether the humane duty voluntarily assumed by or imposed by superior authority upon them would not have been better discharged by their preventing, forcibly if necessary, the destruction of neutral steamers until the complete safety of passengers and crew had been absolutely assured in advance. Had any one of these commanders taken such a stand, even to the extent of interposing his own craft between the assailant and its victim, and of notifying the German captain that for the consequences of disregard of this warning he and his submarine would immediately suffer, the American commander might possibly have been disciplined, but not severely, for he would have won the approbation of the whole American people. As it was, if current reports be true (and they are not denied), some of our commanders actually took orders from the German and moved out of the line of fire, instead of replying, "I will place my ship anywhere that suits my

convenience. Be careful. If you send a torpedo near me, it will be at your peril." Could anything have been more humiliating than the alleged submission to a foreigner's dictates of our own coast or less contrary to our Navy's splendid traditions, asks our correspondent.

Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General U.S.A., has sent a communication to all regimental and separate organization commanders, on the subject of aiding recruiting by means of newspaper statements. General McCain says: "It is believed recruiting may be considerably stimulated by the publication in the newspapers of their respective home towns of news items concerning soldiers in good standing who are serving with the colors. In order to give this method of advertising a fair trial, the co-operation of each regimental and separate organization commander is solicited to the extent of forwarding to this office about once every ten days the information upon which to draft the news items contemplated. The information so received will be transmitted by this office to the proper recruiting district and published under the supervision of the recruiting officer in the local papers of the county in which the home town of the soldier is located. No such news item should be forwarded without the consent of the soldier concerned. The appointment or promotion of non-commissioned officers, the winning of athletic events, the detail on special duty involving some special qualification, the participation in a practice march or field exercise, re-enlistment, transfer to the reserve, any item which may be considered suitable by the regimental or separate organization commander, will serve the purpose in view."

Evidently some navy yard employees do not believe that the Secretary of the Navy fully appreciated the extent to which wage-earners have been affected by the long-sustained rise in life's necessities when he made up the schedule of increased pay which was commented on in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, issue of Jan. 6, page 604. Two days later Senator Tillman, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, laid before the "upper House" a petition from clerks and draughtsmen of the New York Navy Yard for a twenty-five per cent. increase in wages. The increases announced last week affected principally artisans and the unskilled laborers. Supplementing the petition which was submitted to the Senate, a delegation representing the pattern makers employed in the New York Navy Yard conferred with the Secretary of the Navy on Jan. 10. Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, of New York, who accompanied this party, said the increases recently announced by the Department were inadequate and not proportionate to the increased cost of living. At the same time spokesmen for the Norfolk, Charleston and Washington Navy Yards, conferred with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt in the interests of the machinists employed at those yards. Nothing is known as to the probable official action which will result from these visits.

In connection with the appearance this week before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of representatives of the American Union Against Militarism it is interesting to learn that an invitation sent to Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, brought not only a refusal to appear in opposition to the Chamberlain bill, but in addition the frank statement that if he did appear it would be in support of universal training. In a letter to Dr. John L. Elliot, of the American Union Against Militarism, Professor Fisher said: "I believe in a small standing army, but in universal compulsory military service, and believe that such service will act against militarism, rather than in favor of it, by bringing home to every household the serious responsibility that war means to the individual. The Swiss system does not make a military spirit, but only a patriotic spirit, and a spirit for individual physical preparedness, which is quite as important in peace as in war. Many people are jingoistic as long as they themselves do not have to serve in the Army, but will cease to advocate war unnecessarily when they realize that war means enlistment and personal sacrifice."

It seems that, despite the frowns of the War Department, resignations among officers of the National Guard in the Federal Service continue to pour through the regular channels in undiminished volume. Reference already has been made to the difficulty attending the efforts of a private in the State troops to obtain his discharge—in the case we have in mind, the discharge was granted only on the personal request of the Governor of Louisiana—and it is known that officers have found it quite as hard to obtain action on their applications. If we accept as true the report that only a small proportion of those who submit their resignations press them through to acceptance, the number of such resignations noted as accepted in S.O. 10, War Department, dated Jan. 12, 1917, becomes doubly interesting. Sixteen resignations are noted in that order alone, the officers ranging in rank from second lieutenant to major.

In an address on "Representative Government," at a luncheon at the Lawyers' Club, in New York city, on Jan. 13, Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, made an attack upon those who would practically abolish the United States Supreme Court by denying its authority to declare unconstitutional any law. He mentioned Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, as being one of the leaders in the movement. On Jan. 11, Senator Owen introduced a joint resolution (S.J.Res. 195) forbidding Federal judges to declare any Act of Congress unconstitutional, and providing penalties therefor. Among those at the guest table were Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, U.S.N., William Allen Butler, Finley J. Shepard, and Eugene C. Worden.

The Secretary of War with Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Quartermaster General, U.S.A., visited Baltimore on Jan. 10, to inspect the site which has been selected there for the Francis Scott Key memorial. The site is on the Fort McHenry reservation.

Owing to "the confusion created between the World's Court League and the League to Enforce Peace," ex-President William H. Taft has withdrawn from the World's Court League as an honorary vice president. In his letter announcing this action, Mr. Taft says: "The World's Court League supports a part of the program of the League to Enforce Peace. Its activities,

however, leaving out what I regard as the clinching feature of the program, puts the World Court League in competition with the League to Enforce Peace in such a way that the use of my name by the World's Court League injures the cause which I have most at heart, and to which I owe my earnest support."

The Secretary of War has decided that Section 125 of the National Defense Act should not be construed as prohibiting members of the staffs of state governors from wearing the Regular Army uniform. This decision was announced in a letter to Governor McCall, of Massachusetts, but was intended to answer many similar queries from state executives on the subject. While aids to governors and officers on their staffs are not recognized by the War Department as members of the National Guard subject to call into Federal service, the letter says, it seems to be clear that in attending the governor as Commander-in-Chief of the state forces his aids should be entitled to wear the uniform.

Much pressure is being brought to bear upon Congressman Charles C. Carlin, of Virginia, to push his bill urging the purchase by the Government of the land upon which was fought the battle of Bull Run. The bill was first introduced Dec. 6, 1915, and is now before the House Committee on Military Affairs. It has been approved by Army engineers. Among other items, the resolution provides for the building of a highway from Manassas, Va., to the actual battlefield, the entire project to cost not more than \$50,000. Mr. Carlin, it is understood, has promised to try to put the measure through at the present session.

The controversy between Baptists and Major Gen. Frederick Funston, which was thought to have ended with the latter's humorous letter in November, was revived on Jan. 15, when a delegation from the Virginia Baptist General Association called on President Wilson in Washington. The delegation presented a resolution adopted at a recent convention of the association, condemning General Funston for his alleged refusal to permit revival services among the soldiers on the border. The President assured his callers that the protest would be taken under consideration.

Major Philip W. Huntington, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will leave for Philadelphia within a few days to inspect a mobile searchlight, which is being built in that city for the Signal Corps, with a view to determining whether the same apparatus can be adapted to the uses of the Medical Department for field X-ray work. The searchlight has been in process of construction for some weeks and is understood to be now nearly completed. Major Huntington will report on the modifications necessary to render it of service to his branch of the Service.

Orders soon will be issued for the examination of the clergymen who were designated by the Secretary of War several weeks ago as candidates for the vacancies existing in the list of Army chaplains. It is customary to allow one month after such designation to the candidates for preparation. There were thirteen clergymen named by Secretary Baker, instead of seven, as reported from some sources. The names are withheld; it is explained, in order that no embarrassment may be caused to such candidates as may fail to pass the examination.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which will begin on Jan. 31, national defense is to be discussed, to which the Chamber is committed, and is seeking from Congress legislation to carry out the program endorsed in its referendum. Among the speakers will be the Secretary of War, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Howard E. Coffin, of the Naval Consulting Board. The report of the Chamber's Committee on National Defense will be submitted by its chairman, Bascom Little.

The War Department has authorized Major B. D. Foulois, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., chief aviation officer of the Southern Department, to close leases on 677 acres of land situated about five miles south of San Antonio, Texas, as a site for a big military aviation post. It is understood that the leases prepared for Major Foulois are in effect only options, being so worded that the purchase is to be consummated when and if the necessary funds are appropriated by Congress.

A lieutenant of the Officers' Reserve Corps writes: "I hasten to enclose my subscription as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is an essential factor in my life for which there is no substitute. Believing as I do that every member of the Reserve Corps should keep posted up to the minute on all military topics and affairs, I find your paper and the mailing material from the Army Service Schools the best mediums for so doing."

The Chief of Ordnance in annual report for 1916, page 21, says: "In my last annual report I called attention to the important part played by nitric acid in the manufacture of smokeless powder and high explosives; to the fact that nitrogen in nitric acid is obtained from sodium nitrate. Congress has met this situation by appropriating a considerable sum for increasing the reserve supply of sodium nitrate."

Even under the present conditions of the leather market Homer Wells, a citizen of Washington, D.C., must believe that \$50 in cash and two years in the penitentiary is a high price to pay for one pair of shoes. The "price" was set by Justice McCoy, when Wells pleaded guilty to having bought the shoes from a trooper at Fort Myer. The prison term was afterwards suspended.

The Immigration Department of Canada has found it necessary to send out an official announcement that there is no conscription in Canada, and no likelihood of there being conscription there. Travelers going to Canada are in no danger of being forced into the army any more than travelers from Canada are likely to be asked to join the Army of the United States.

## VOTE ON ARMY PROMOTION.

We are receiving by every mail answers to the suggestion in our issue of Dec. 23, 1916, that officers of the Army should communicate in confidence, assent to or dissent from a proposition to determine promotion by length of commissioned service in grades of the U.S. Army below the rank of colonel, from which rank selection is made by the President under the law for promotion to the grade of brigadier general. With the exception of four first lieutenants, so far all of our correspondents favor the proposed method of promotion. We have received various proposed modifications from which we select the following, giving only the rank and arm of Service of the writer. The numbers indicate the questions replied to, which were: 1. Are you in favor of the general plan? 2. What specific objection have you, if any, and why? 3. What suggestions to improve the plan?

"3. The only alternative that I would suggest is the one that was promulgated a few years ago in which an officer would be retired after so many years service, provided he did not reach certain grade by the time he was of a given age. The pay was computed on the basis of the number of years that the officer had served."—Captain, C.A.C.

"2. I believe that the time is ripe for a removal of the discrimination against chaplains, dental surgeons and veterinarians. As promotion is based on length of service, it will insure automatically against too rapid promotion."—Captain, C.A.C.

"3. Suggest temporary rank and pay for increased duty, holding higher office in time of war. Also credit for service as West Point cadet and enlisted man for ordinary promotion."—Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry.

"2. Is there not a danger that the last paragraph as worded and in spite of the next to last paragraph, might not limit the number of officers to the number necessary for the different arms and departments and cut out the lists of additional and detached officers?"—First Lieutenant, Infantry.

"3. It seems that constructive service might be given for such service as cadet at the U.S.M.A., enlisted service, and possibly at certain military schools. This would probably be difficult to work out, but it seems that a distinction should be made between the man who has devoted some time to the military before his first day of commissioned service and one who has not. The constructive service should not be year for year of former service, but proper proportion might be assigned according to the kind of service."—Captain, Cavalry.

"2. It is believed that the number of years service for lieutenant colonel should be greater, say twenty-seven, and colonel, say thirty-two. That is that a man should serve the following number of years in grades indicated, second lieutenant, four years; first lieutenant, five years; captain, ten years; major, eight years; lieutenant colonel, five years. 3. Also that colonels might occasionally be selected from list of lieutenants' colonels, only promoting the number necessary to officer the organization."—Captain, Q.M. Corps.

"2. The time of service in lower grades is too short for the most efficiency. It should be as follows: First lieutenant after five years, captain after ten years, major after twenty years, lieutenant colonel after twenty-six years, colonel after thirty-two years."—Colonel, retired.

"2. In estimating length of service, it is proposed to give credit for 'commissioned service with Volunteers.' But men coming up from the ranks are not given credit for that service; neither is credit to be given to men for Military Academy service. I submit that service either in the U.S.M.A. or in the ranks as a non-commissioned officer is worth far more as a preparation than service in the Volunteers. I have recently spent several weeks inspecting some of the very best volunteer troops in the United States; and I say without fear of contradiction (except by the Volunteers) that I did not inspect a single volunteer officer who was the equal, in military knowledge, of any non-commissioned officer who has had two years' service in the Regular Army. Why then the favoritism to the volunteer officer? Of several regiments of Volunteers from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania: I found only two companies fitted for the firing line, and upon investigation found that their officers had had non-commissioned regular service."—Q.E.D.

"3. Suggest that cadet service at the Military Academy be given credit in estimating length of service; and that service as a N.C.O. in the Regular Army be given like credit. You, of course, have noted the absolute failure of the present law to equalize promotion. The recent list of transfers will not affect me personally either up or down; but I know officers who will actually lose files if the published list of transfers takes effect. This does not look much like equalization of promotion."—Captain of Infantry.

"If your plan to get opinions from the Army at large on the subject of promotion is taken seriously, it may do some good. Anything to stop this perpetual, demoralizing wrangle between the arms, which should form but one Army—an Army with but one purpose, one soul. God knows we are weak enough anyway, without dividing the puny strength we have. So let's have a one-list, or a so-many-years-per-grade system, or any other scheme which will take selfish temptations away from us. I have lately come back from Europe, where, during the past four years, I have had some opportunity to study five continental armies, and hardly any phase of our military unpreparedness strikes me so much as the demoralizing influence of our petty, inter-arm jealousies. Abroad, I never saw a trace of it. I never heard of a 'Cavalry ring,' or an 'Infantry lobby,' or an Artillery officer who asked 'Who is taking care of our interests at headquarters?' They are armies in being, unified organisms, and they strike with the whole weight of the body, from the ankles up, behind the blow. Are the legs of a boxer jealous of the arms? Is it the bridle hand of a horseman jealous of the sword wrist? And is there any lesson of the great war so evident as this—the all-compelling necessity of co-operation on the battlefield?

"Let's get together, while time is with us and a long-suffering Providence still protects us. Even if we had to rewrite the Army List it would be worth it. Then let's have compulsory tours of duty in arms other than our own (a year or so) to weld the whole together and teach us the fundamentals of tactical co-operation. The so-many-years-per-grade system certainly works well in some continental armies. I don't quite see how it would work in our Army in expansion. Either the units must be commanded by officers of lower grade than that prescribed, or else officers must be promoted before their time in those branches which are expanding most. Neither alternative seems ideal for the Service. If you throw the greater expansion of one arm open to officers of other arms, you get back, practically, to the one-list idea. That means, I take it, a certain amount of shifting from arm to arm (detrimental so far as field officers

and older captains are concerned), and serious complications as to the Detached Officers' List.

"Perhaps, as your plan suggests, the best scheme for the Service at large would be the so-many-years-per-grade, even though it left battalions in one arm commanded by captains when there were more than enough majors in another arm. I am much too young and inexperienced to know—but this I do know, that promotion must be so regulated and fixed that it is independent of the increase in any arm if we are to serve the Nation and not ourselves. When the scheme is finally hit upon, I hope to see West Pointers and officers from the ranks given some years of constructive service over those from civil life. I persuade myself that this is justice—perhaps it is only selfishness, for I am a West Pointer, but at least I think it is justice. I lost many years by going to West Point, at a time when it was much easier to get a civil appointment. I am told by my friends from civil life that this is compensated for by my education at government expense. I could more readily believe them if they had been required to get for themselves a similar education before entering the Army. But so long as the examination for commission from civil life has been and still is hardly more than a high-school examination, and little above the entrance examination for West Point, I cannot see that my friends from civil life have had to rustle much which I got free. Nor can I consider my four years at West Point of less service to my country than my friends' first four years as commissioned officers, seeing that for over a century the military leaders of America have regarded the Academy training as of inestimable value in time of war. But, as I said before, this may all be selfishness and groping after hollow rank. The essential is to establish some sound system, stick to it, and pass from thoughts mundane to thoughts professional."—Captain, Field Art.

## LETTERS FROM THE OBJECTORS.

"1. I am not in favor of this general plan, but would be in favor of some plan to give promotion to officers of the Army after a prescribed length of service in the Army, if it were possible to draft one which would be fair to all concerned. 2. Specific objection: In estimating length of service, credit is given for service in branches other than the Regular Army. In this way, any man who has served in the Navy or Marine Corps and has become dissatisfied or disgruntled in that arm, or anyone who may once have served in the Volunteers and later met with reverses in civil life may come in to the Army and take rank over other men who have devoted the best years of their lives to the improvement of that service. Let those transferring to the Army after failure elsewhere start at the bottom or make the best of their present lots. 3. The plan should be made to apply only to such persons as may enter the Army subsequent to its adoption and should not be made to operate ex post facto. Any other scheme means greater dissatisfaction and disension than has ever heretofore been dreamed of."—Lieutenant, C.A.C.

"1. My vote is no. 2. I protest against the attempt to introduce 'class legislation' into any scheme purporting to be an honest attempt at solving our 'promotion' difficulties. I refer to the giving of credit for service in the Volunteers, Navy and Marine Corps. This feature would result in great injustice to a large number of officers in that it would 'jump' all Naval Academy graduates, now officers in the Army, over the heads of anywhere from ten to 200 officers now senior to them. It might very well have been that some of the officers thus 'jumped' would have rendered 'efficiency reports' on some of the officers doing the jumping as actual tactical subordinates, in times past. Such a situation would be subversive of discipline and we would have added a new trouble to our confused existence—'inter-service' animosity taking the place of 'inter-branch' jealousy. As regards later developments, I see no reason why a disgruntled commander in the Navy or colonel of Marines shouldn't transfer as a second lieutenant and be automatically made a colonel of Field Artillery by operation of this scheme. 3. Drop the length of service proposition for the present for officers already permanently in the Service—wait until the present increase has been consummated and the future and possibilities of universal service in this country are better known. Put all officers now holding probationary appointments on the length of service basis (as well as those to follow), and start with that much accomplished and build up the rest of the scheme carefully in the light of important events now occurring or about to occur. Some of us need the possible early promotion to their next higher grade due to the increase to compensate in part for the dreary wait we had to undergo in order to reach our present grade in the ordinary slow course of events."—Lieutenant, C.A.C.

"1. I am not in favor of the general plan. 2. (a) Officers have entered the Army at extremely irregular rates. Thus in 1901 and 1916, an extraordinarily large number of officers were commissioned. In consequence, any scheme for controlling promotion by years of service is fundamentally unsound, and inevitably doomed to work its own destruction; it would never produce the proper number of officers for the specific grades required, and would result in a misfitting, ill-balanced organization in which waves of promotion would suddenly occur without reference to the strength of the Army or its needs. Imagine the situation when all those surviving who entered the Army in the year 1916 became colonels in a single year! (b) The provision crediting officers with Navy and Marine service in determining their rank is more of a trouble maker than was the 'crime of 1901'; it is essentially more vicious in that it is so obviously class legislation for the benefit of a very small group of officers. The last Army Register shows forty-three officers of the Coast Artillery who have had prior naval service. These officers presumably left the Navy and entered the Army voluntarily; they were generally exempted from mental examinations, appointed in advance of candidates from civil life and are credited with increased pay for cadet service. It is now proposed that these officers, already so favored, shall be advanced over the heads of those who have been their seniors for several years, on the strength of their prior Navy service. One officer, under the system proposed, would jump 307 officers of his corps who have ranked him for four years. This is perhaps an extreme case, but the others differ in the magnitude of the offense only. The effect on those officers suddenly outranked by their juniors of the same arm need hardly be described; it would hardly be conducive to harmony. Further, the proposed system offers the Army as a dumping ground for dissatisfied officers of the Marine Corps and Navy. The fact that the Navy would not reciprocate by admitting Army officers to its officers' corps with rank according to years of Army service, is strongly indicative. I feel that the 'joker' hidden in this proposition was conceived in the interests of the Navy alone, and designed to further the ends of the forty-three officers involved and their successors. If Navy service is as good training for Army duties as is Army duty itself, why not count in the Militia? With all its faults, it might be better preparation for Cavalry service than service in the Navy. And how about the Coast Guard? Where can a line be fittingly drawn? We have heard a great deal

about the Militia lobby; is it not time to consider a small but active lobby within the Army itself?"—Lieutenant.

Other correspondents object to the giving of credit for volunteer, Navy and Marine Corps service unless similar credit is given for service in the ranks and as cadets at the Military Academy.

"1. Reference your plan to regulate promotion, in issue of Dec. 23, I desire to record my vote as no. 2. My specific objection is the association of pay with that of rank. (Separate the two and let rank depend on the tactical need as it should.) 3. My suggestions for a plan are as follows: (1) Place all officers of the Army on a single list of rank, in accordance with their length of commissioned service in the Regular Army, the Volunteers, the Navy or the Marine Corps. Provided, that no credit for service shall be given for time lost through sentence of court-martial or failure to successfully pass prescribed course of instruction. (2) That the pay of commissioned officers shall be \$2,000 per annum for the first year of service, and thereafter increased \$100 per annum for additional years of service while on the active list. (Medicos, dentists and chaplains not to be excepted.) (3) That courses of study, based on length of service, and as prescribed by the General Staff, shall be pursued by all commissioned officers. That the General Staff shall prescribe such rules and regulations as will require officers to become proficient in the prescribed courses of instruction or forfeit time and commission. (4) That promotion in rank shall be made (without examination) in accordance with the standing on the relative list and with the tactical need of the arm of service as prescribed by the General Staff."—First Lieutenant, C.A.C.

## THE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' RETIRED LIST.

Consideration of the Volunteer Officers' Retired List bill (S. 392) was before the Senate on Jan. 8 at the suggestion of Mr. Jones, of Washington. At the request of Senator Walsh there was read into the record a letter concerning the measure written to Mr. Walsh by H. B. Worcester, Co. B, 18th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, who is a resident of San Francisco, Cal., asking Mr. Walsh to vote against the bill. Mr. Worcester said, in part:

"I am opposed to this bill; so vehemently opposed to it that I can hardly speak calmly about it; nor can I understand how it is that the great body of the Grand Army of the Republic and the greater body of veterans of the Civil War can be so silent or apathetic, unless, indeed, they do not understand. Up to the time that this stupendous piece of treachery was concocted all veterans stood together and were loyal to each other, seeking legislation for the common good. Now the comparatively small percentage who wore shoulder straps have thrown down their comrades and are seeking to make laws greatly to their own advantage, which is 'class legislation.'

"Most of them are already receiving the highest pensions paid under present laws, viz., \$30 per month. Not content with this, which is often double what humbler comrades of the rank and file are getting, they have the hardihood to project a scheme the logic and language of which is: 'To hell with the old soldier, let him go to the home and eat beans, so we can get a retired officer's pay of \$100 or \$150 per month, live like retired gentlemen, and throw bouquets at ourselves for our astuteness.' A dastardly desertion and betrayal of the men they once honorably stood with."

Mr. Worcester argues that the proponents of the bill have no "advantages or disadvantages in years which need special compensation" and that their claim, which "must rest on the assumption of 'superior service,'" is not well founded as against that of the men in the ranks for these reasons:

"Like the rest of us they simply obeyed orders.

"We stood in line while we could and ran when we had to.

"As sprinters, they were a good company average.

"When taken prisoners, they were first to be exchanged.

"What then did they do during the war which justifies this claim? Nothing.

"They were abundantly paid; they thought so themselves, then.

"What have they done since? Nothing.

"They have enjoyed the savings of those years. They followed their own interests untroubled by 'orders' or 'service' and ninety per cent. of them have for fifty years cupied the best positions in civil life.

"On what, then, in God's name, are they resting their preposterous claims?

"On the ghost of an old service, exhumed after fifty years; dusted off and revailed by a committee of interests, and pressed with insulting effrontry upon a patient and long-suffering Congress.

"The weapons are: Untrue assumptions, illogical arguments, specious reasoning clouding the real issue, and astounding and impudent persistence.

"The retired Army officer spent his whole life, until his years retired him, in the service of his country.

"The Volunteer officer never gave his years to the service of his country; he never was 'retired'; he was mustered out with the rest of us and has followed his own sweet will as a civilian for fifty years, untrammeled by 'orders,' and has been at the 'pie counter' most of the time."

Senator Bryan objected to the passage of the bill for the practical reason that it would cost anywhere from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000 annually and also for the reason that the "sacred promise" alleged to have been given to the volunteer officers by the Government has no foundation in fact. In continuing his argument Mr. Bryan said the existing law "does not allow a man in the Regular Army to quit within the forty years. If he quits, he can not get any kind of retired pay. He may have served twenty-five years and then quit; he may have served in the Civil War and served thirty-nine years and quit, and he would not get on the retired list; and yet an officer who served for two or three months would be placed on the retired list by this bill. I cannot understand why the Senate wishes to take a step like this. As Senators point to precedents to-day, as they point back to how the officers of the Revolutionary Army were treated in 1832, so a few years later, or maybe only a few months later, we will have the same thing to go through with in connection with the officers of the Spanish-American War. Were they promised to be placed upon the same footing as the officers of the Regular Army, and are they entitled now to come in with a bill like this?

"The Senator from Michigan says," he continued, "that we have been unfair in dealing with the volunteer officers of the Civil War; that we have belittled their services. I do not know who has done that, Mr. President. I should regret very much if anything I have said is subject to such a construction. I have tried very hard not to do it. I have no such feeling about it. The appeal is made here in the Senate to help them because they need the money. That is not a genuine appeal, because there was stricken out of this bill a provision that those whose income amounted to \$2,400 a year should not be

placed upon the retired list. Protest was made by them that they were not asking for the enactment of this legislation because they needed it; that it was a debt we owed them, and they wanted it for that reason. So finally, Mr. President, it comes down to the admission that there is no promise here and never was. What are we doing? We are following a dangerous precedent and we are setting another dangerous precedent. We are inviting the officers in the Spanish-American War to come in and make the same claim, because they went into service under a like act in 1898, and the plain language of the statute does not discriminate against a man, whether he entered the Service in the Volunteer force or through the Regular Army. In either event, if he remains in the Regular Army during forty years, he is placed upon the retired list, and neither a man in the Regular Army nor in the Volunteer service is entitled to be upon the list unless he has devoted that time in the Army to the service of his country."

The Senate appears to have accepted as fact the incorrect and misleading statement made by "Major Beers" in the hearing upon the bill to establish a volunteer officers' retired list. In the debate on this bill in the U.S. Senate Jan. 8 Senator Vardaman made this quotation from the statement of Major Beers:

Senator Vardaman: Do you think that, as a matter of justice, a man who served only four years or two years or three years, and after the war was over went back to his home and assumed his usual vocation, is entitled to the same pay in dollars and cents as the man who has given his entire life and has had no opportunity to make more than a living, or to lay by something for a rainy day, or for his old age?

Major Beers: On the other hand, Senator, the man you refer to is a man who has been educated at the expense of the Government.

Senator du Pont: Not always.

Major Beers: The great majority of those men are men who have been so educated.

Senator Vardaman: Well, suppose he has been educated by the Government. That is his vocation, his life's work, and he has no opportunity and no time to devote to other things. He simply lives upon his salary. He takes no thought of the problem of meat and bread, and the Government says to him, "You give your life to the service of this branch of the Government, and we will take care of you. You do not have to do this." The man who serves three or four years, after the war is over returns to his home and assumes his usual vocation, and he is not dependent upon the Government. I think, so far as service is concerned, that the man who bore the musket—

Immediately following the close of the Civil War the officers educated at the expense of the Government, that is, the graduates of the Military Academy, were less than one-third of the total number of officers in the Army, and they have since then been in a minority. Turning to the retired list of the Army as it appears in the last Army Register, that for 1916, we find that of the 982 officers only 414 are graduates and 568 are non-graduates.

The Senate went into executive session and no action was taken on the measure.

#### MILITARY RESERVATION NEAR TACOMA.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 9, 1917.

On Jan. 6 there was held in Pierce county, Wash., which includes the city of Tacoma, an election to pass on the question of bonding the county for an amount not exceeding \$2,000,000 to be applied toward the purchase of a tract of approximately 70,000 acres of land to be donated to the Federal Government for military purposes. The result of the election was over four to one in favor of the bond issue. There is, therefore, now a fair prospect that the long cherished plans of the War Department for a military reservation large enough to accommodate a complete tactical division of the United States Army are in a fair way to be realized.

The land in question is on a plateau from twelve to twenty miles south of Tacoma. Much of it is nearly level, but there is sufficient diversity of topography throughout the tract to adapt it to all the features of military exercises and maneuvers. This land is well known to the War Department and its possession has long been coveted. Aside from its favorable military features, this land has advantages which will be greatly appreciated by those of the Army who may be so fortunate as to be stationed there. Tacoma is now a city of about 100,000 population, and growing. The southern outskirts of the city are almost in touch with what will probably be the northern boundary of the proposed military reservation, and even with the existing means and methods of transportation the military working center of the tract is only from thirty to forty-five minutes from the business center of the city. In time these facilities, which now consist of two lines of steam railroads traversing the tract and two lines of electric suburban railways which enter its northern limits, and a number of lines of excellent surface oiled state highways through all parts of the land, will no doubt be greatly improved and extended. Hence, during the formative period, at least, it will be practicable for officers and married non-commisioned officers and civilian employees to find comfortable accommodations in the city of Tacoma and its suburbs adjacent to the reservation for their families within easy reach of their stations of duty on the grounds.

The climatic conditions of this region are, on the whole, much more favorable than those on the Atlantic coast and of the interior of the eastern and middle western and Rocky Mountain sections of the United States. The temperature never goes to extremes and the summers are wholly free from oppressive heat. The markets for provisions—meats, fruits and vegetables—are excellent and prices very reasonable as compared with eastern and southern California regions. Transportation facilities by water with all California coast points place the early season farm vegetable and fruit products of that section at the disposal of the people here on terms nearly as favorable as those enjoyed by the California coast cities, and later in the season, local farm and fruit products come into active competition with those that are imported, thus making market conditions exceptionally favorable.

There is in the city of Tacoma a marked scarcity of the class of buildings usually referred to as "palatial residences," but in their stead will be found thousands of neat, well built and well equipped comfortable homes of five, six, seven and eight-room houses, with large clean and well kept grounds around them, with fine lawns, flower beds, rose bushes and fruit and shade trees in front and back yards, and an almost entire absence of partition fences between lots. Well built asphalt paved streets and concrete sidewalks are found throughout the city and extend out into all the suburbs. Numerous lines of paved and oil surfaced state road traverse all sections of the surrounding country, in all directions. The city of Seattle is only a little over an hour's ride away by suburban electric or steam railway, and by water a little longer by a fine line of passenger steamers which make hourly trips between the two cities. The Mount Rainier National Park is only a few hours by steam road and automobile from Tacoma, and by means of the excellent existing state roads, which are being con-

stantly extended and improved, the whole Puget Sound country with its unsurpassed scenic features is tributary to automobile to the residents of Tacoma and will be equally accessible to those living on the reservation.

TACOMA.

The vote in Pierce county, Wash., on the question of a bond issue for the purchase of 70,000 acres of land at American Lake to be used as a division post and cantonment for the U.S. Army gave the bond issue 22,300 as against 3,624 opposed, in 181 out of 217 precincts, according to press despatches. The only opposition was from the country districts, while every city and town voted overwhelmingly in favor of the proposal. Before the bonds can be floated the Legislature must pass an enabling act allowing Pierce county to condemn land. Juries then will fix the value of each tract in the reservation. Secretary of War Baker has promised that work on the post, where eventually 15,000 men will be quartered, will be started as soon as technicalities are cleared away. At the banquet for Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., given in Tacoma, it was announced that between \$20,000 and \$30,000 would be raised to defray any expense incident to legislative proceedings. General Bell gave \$50 towards the fund.

#### SEPARATING RANK FROM GRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Reference to your plan to regulate promotion and the opposition of "Fair Play," the substitute he proposes in issue of Jan. 6 is a virtual acceptance of your plan. He advocates pay, rank and command for length of service, but balks on name and grade. I think he will find it a much more difficult matter to separate rank from grade, two matters pertaining to an individual, than to separate promotion of an individual from the organization of an arm. The other matters he brings forward as desirable, such as foggies, field officers' horses, and staff details, only confuse the issue and should wait for cure until some future time. His assuming that the plan has failed with the Indian army is premature. The terms of years were too great so that they have required a remedy for war conditions by temporary increased rank and pay for war, and this can easily be added to your plan.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

#### ON BEHALF OF THE NAVY STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On Aug. 29 there was a bill, passed by Congress, approved by the President, creating certain vacancies in the line and staff corps of the Navy. Congress specifically stated that the promotions in the line should be by selection and stated how the selection should be carried out. There was no mention made of selection in the staff corps (Congress knowing its business and specifically omitting for promotion).

It is now almost four months since the approval of this act by the President, yet not a single staff corps promotion has been made, and there are very serious attempts to subject them to selection which would be most unjust and especially in the upper grades. It is only in the three upper grades or ranks that selection could be applied in any event, as Congress has provided explicitly that up to and including the rank of lieutenant commander in the staff corps, promotion shall be with their running mate in the line. A wise and just provision would have been that promotion through all grades, up to and including rear admiral, should be with their running mate in the line.

There may be some good reasons for selection for the upper grades of command in the line. I cannot claim to be qualified to express an opinion on this, and for officers of flag rank in the staff corps, but there is absolutely none for promotion to the rank of commander and captain in the staff corps. These two ranks for staff officers should be rewards for long service and something to which every staff officer who has conscientiously and ably (but with probably no undue brilliancy) performed all his professional and other duties can look forward to attaining. If promotion to these two ranks is to be by selection, it will be absolutely impossible to eliminate favoritism, and will cause only discontent and defeat the purposes which its advocates claim for it. If an officer has been in the Service long enough to be eligible for selection to one of these ranks, he has been in long enough to be promoted to them without selection.

ANTI.

#### A MODEL FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Camp Wilson, San Antonio, Texas.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Recently many references have been made in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to the failure of the National Guard organizations in several states to take the dual oath, and by their failure or refusal to do so, make themselves unavailable for unrestricted Federal service.

I wish to call to the attention of your readers the situation as it exists in the First Alabama Cavalry; more than twelve hundred enlisted men and sixty officers (comprising the entire strength of the regiment), have "gone the limit," taking the oath for three years' active service and three years reserve, the officers accepting commissions for life. The regiment is now mobilized at Camp Wilson, San Antonio, Texas, ready for any service to which it might be ordered, including a jaunt into Mexico or a trip to the Philippines; what they lack in experience will be supplied by unbounded enthusiasm and native American grit.

These men went into the game with the idea of service, and are not to be daunted by hard work or the tedium of camp routine. No member of this regiment, officer or enlisted man, will besiege the War Department, Senator or Congressman with appeals for discharge or muster out; they went into the federalized service with the purpose of serving, and are at the present time making the best of the situation as they find it. If food supplies are not just so good as what they have been accustomed to, they just eat what is issued and let it go; if equipment is lacking, or unfamiliar, they do the same; every shortcoming is passed good humorously, and every one is satisfied.

The advice to National Guardsmen based upon the experience of the First Alabama Cavalry is: Do more work and less talk. Make the best of the situation and stop squalling about adverse conditions, lack of equip-

ment, etc. Go to work seriously, make yourselves understand that the Army is not a social organization, and that your earnest co-operation is necessary for the protection of the honor and integrity of our common country. And above all, pay no attention to camp rumors and do not imagine the Regulars are "laying for you," for in truth and in fact they are your friends, and know full well there must be a reserve to the Regular Army, and it is to their interest to see that you are qualified to fill the bill.

MARSHALL B. KING.

#### SERVICE IN MEXICO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Practically all of the troops composing the Punitive Expedition have been in Mexico since some time in March, 1916. Considering the fact that this service, it is understood, is not counting as foreign service as far as the Philippine and Hawaiian roster, etc., is concerned, would it not be of advantage to relieve the troops there by troops that are now in the United States, and who have not had any of the Mexican service?

Very little expense would be involved as there are enough regiments on the border to the east and west of Columbus to relieve the troops that are in Mexico. At this writing there is no indication that these troops are to be withdrawn, and the service in Mexico is of such a nature that it should be equalized among all troops of the Regular Service if it is possible.

VAMONOS.

#### UNIFORM TRAINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In one of your recent numbers Captain Farmer takes a hand at telling what is the matter with the Army, and says something about the impossible ideal. The first part of Par. 372, I.D.R., disposes of ideals, and in effect gives us a to a hand objective. Par. 1, I.D.R., gives us our objective and if you study I.D.R. enough it states that uniform training is the only road to our ultimate objective. Presumably I.D.R. is a book on uniform training. It seems to be mostly a collection of wise sayings lifted from Balck. They are all true enough, but they are far from being connected enough to enable the ordinary user of I.D.R. to get any real conception of uniform training as a whole from them. They are a memory rather than a reason system of teaching, in so far as the ordinary man is concerned.

Now with apologies to Captain Farmer and to the officers who drew up I.D.R., this is, what is the matter with the Army: It requires a uniform training policy based on the five general tactical principles, and so drawn that it will be readily understandable to all, from the general to the recruit. National military policy is based on this.

Dig into the military policy of any of the great powers and you will find it was based on their men knowing and being able to put the five general tactical principles into practice. Now to read the future, our only view of short training seems to be expressed in the word—intensive, just think. Is that the best we can do? Are we all in, all through, all finished on ways to train better and quicker, for that is the problem of volunteers and universal service? Not if we can take in what can be done to analyze, organize, systematize and crystallize military teaching and learning by means of the five general tactical principles.

SWIVEL CHAIR.

#### A QUESTION FOR THE NAVIGATORS.

Boston, Mass.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Permit me to call attention to an inexact statement on page 10 of Bowditch's Navigator, edition of 1914, published in the United States Hydrographic Office. The words are as follows, to be found about the middle of the page:

"But on account of the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere, a fixed relation does not exist, and the arc of a meridian that subtends an angle of one minute at the center of the earth varies slightly in length from the equator to the poles, being 6,045.95 feet at the equator, and 6,107.85 feet at the poles."

An angle of one minute at the center of the earth must cover a larger distance on the earth's surface, if at the equator than if at the pole. Suppose, for instance, that the angle lies in the plane of the meridian, and is divided equally by the plane of the equator, and that the angle at the pole is divided equally by a plane passing through the pole—the chords of those angles will be the third sides of two isosceles triangles, having equal angles, and must, therefore, make with the radii two similar triangles, in which the chord of the angle at the equator will exceed the chord of the angle at the pole in the exact ratio that the equatorial diameter exceeds the polar diameter.

The distance on the surface of the sea between the ends of the respective chords will be even greater by reason of two factors—first, the greater curvature of the surface at the equator, as compared with the pole, per unit of distance, and second, because this curvature extends over a greater distance, which further increases its deviation from a straight line.

This criticism is perhaps academic, concerning rather the choice of language than any fact that affects the navigator, for the navigator is not determining the angles that radii make at the center of the earth, but is determining the curvature of the surface of the sea and the curvature of the surface being less at the north pole than at the equator, one minute of curvature of the surface at the equator to the poles, being 6,045.95 feet at the equator, and 6,107.85 feet at the poles."

I think, however, it is interesting to bear in mind that our charts and globes, and our observations of latitude, are made on the basis of surface curvature, and not on the basis of radii converging at the center of the earth. For instance, when we say that the thirtieth parallel of north latitude goes through a certain spot in the city of New Orleans, we don't mean that a straight line from this spot to the center of the earth would make an angle of 30 degrees with the plane of the equator, but we do mean that the force of gravity as modified by centrifugal force gives a resultant at New Orleans which has an inclination of thirty degrees relative to the plane of the equator. Such a line, if continued, would, as a

matter of fact, pass between the center of the earth and the south pole.

Of course, the theory in these matters is comparatively simple, and the facts infinitely complicated and my statement are only approximations based on the assumption that the earth is an oblate spheroid of uniform specific gravity, or, at least, a specific gravity which is symmetrically arranged around the center.

At the risk of seeming presumptuous, I would suggest that in the passage I criticize, the following words, "and the arc of a meridian that subtends an angle of one degree at the center of the earth," should be stricken out and for them substituted the words, "and a curvature of one minute on the earth's surface."

We understand that the phraseology of the edition of Bowditch's Navigator for the year 1903 is better.

GODFREY L. CABOT.

#### A PLEA FOR THE INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Poor old Infantry! No friends at court! No colonel fit to be a general officer!

What are you going to do about it? Have you considered the idea of doing away with the grade of Colonel of Infantry and transferring the necessary regimental commanders from the Engineers, Artillery or Cavalry? At least, that would do away with the sense of injustice, the feeling of helpless anger, that now fills the hearts of those colonels who see the fruits of their years of faithful service snatched from their grasp. Does our Commander-in-Chief with his aids appreciate what an act like this is to ambition, loyalty, esprit de corps? Poor old Infantry!

K.

#### PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports Jan. 12-18.)

##### THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

Secondary operations continued from the North Sea to the Swiss border at numerous points during the week, but no major offensive was developed. The recent battle-fields on the Somme and the Meuse witnessed no action of greater significance than that which took place on fields of minor importance. A conference between Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, and the French and British military leaders, Generals Nivelle and Haig, took place Jan. 15 and 16, but its results have in no wise appeared in the field as yet, and are not likely to until the progress of the season encourages the resumption of a heavy offensive. On the firm terrain of the Meuse heights, the German Crown Prince found it feasible last year to open his Verdun campaign on Feb. 21, but so early a date for heavy field movements elsewhere on the French front can hardly be counted upon. The increasing period of daylight makes possible in early February about an hour more of accurately sighted and controlled artillery fire than in the short days of the year, and thus increases the opportunity for intensive bombardments, but heavy soil and hazy air in the lowlands from the Somme northward discourage premature enterprises in that region.

Raiding, skirmishing and bombardments, at times described as fairly heavy, occurred in those places on the western front, where one side or the other apparently feared the possibility of enemy preparation for future offensives, or else wished to make a demonstration of strength. On the right bank of the Meuse, following the German attack of Jan. 10 on Caurieres wood on Jan. 10, the artillery on both sides developed its fire on Jan. 14 and 15, and the French reported making several minor attacks on Jan. 16, while Berlin reported a successful raid on Combes heights, southeast of Verdun, made Jan. 11. In Lorraine and the Vosges, the Germans raided near Nomeny in the region of Pont-a-Mousson, on Jan. 11, and the French carried out a similar enterprise on the same date at a point further south. The artillery fire in these parts increased on the 12th. In the Aisne region Paris reported sustaining the attacks of several small parties south of Berry-au-Bac on Jan. 13, and again on Jan. 14 at points between the Aisne and the Argonne. On the 16th the French, in turn, carried out an attack on trenches east of Vic-sur-Aisne.

On the British portion of the western front the forces under Haig gained small portions of the German front at Beaumont and at Serre, and held these gains as well as those of the previous week at Beaumont-Hamel. The small group of trench positions taken from the Germans near the latter place was indeed left in British hands during the few days immediately following, without any further serious effort at recapture. According to German reports, the British made a slight attempt on Jan. 12 against the village of Serre, which they had failed to capture in the operations of November, in their advance on the Ancre, at the northern edge of their Somme salient. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting maintained till nightfall, gave the British possession of only a lodgment in the front trenches, according to German report. The action is not detailed in the London official report. Raids were reported elsewhere, by one side or the other, notably near Vimy and Wytschaete, Jan. 12; near Gendecourt, Neuve Chapelle and Armentieres, Jan. 13; east of Loos, Jan. 14; near Gendecourt, Jan. 15. North of Beaumont, on the Ancre, the British report seizing 600 yards of the German line of advanced posts on Jan. 17. An attack was delivered in the morning after preparatory shelling. In the afternoon German counter-efforts were checked by artillery barrage. The position, wanted for artillery observation purposes, was consolidated for retention. West of Lens, on the same day, Canadian troops raided the German front over an extent of 700 yards and, according to London, entered momentarily the second line of trenches west of Lens near Cite Calonne. On Jan. 18 Berlin reported, the British occupation of an abandoned line of German defenses at Serre.

##### THE BOUMANIAN THEATER OF WAR.

Following their recent loss of the cities of Braila and Focșani, the Russian and Roumanian troops opposing Mackensen along the Sereth and Danube rivers, displayed renewed vigor in the period starting with Jan. 12. Their efforts were bent toward keeping possession of a strip of territory on the south or Teuton side of the Sereth river at its confluence with the Danube, and on holding the new line along the Putna river, north of Focșani and adjoining positions near the town of Fundal, in southern Moldavia. The value of the position at the mouth of the Sereth as a possible route of re-entry for a possible future Russian advance on Braila explains the vigor of Russian efforts in that direction, while the intention to retain the grasp on Moldavia, with its long Hungarian border line, seems to warrant the cost

of the Putna defensive and counter-attacks. For the moment the Teuton pressure eastward and northward from Wallachia was relaxed, during the latter part of the week now under review. The recapture of the village of Vădeni, announced by Petrograd Jan. 17, constitutes the chief and indeed almost the sole instance of a material gain scored against Mackensen since the outset of his Roumanian offensive in the autumn of last year.

The line as established about Jan. 11 from the eastern Carpathians to the Danube ran along the valley of Trotus, as far down as the bend west of Tergu Okna and thence southeast, through some forty miles of hill territory, traversing the Susita valley to a point on the Putna some twenty miles west of the Moldavian railway. Thence it followed the general course of the Putna to the point of its discharge into the Sereth. The Teutons claimed possession of all important positions on the right bank of the Sereth from the Putna down to a point within a few miles of Braila, where the Russians still held the small area about Vădeni, Mihalea and Laburtea villages.

Against Vădeni, only four miles from the important bridge and railroad crossing over the lower Sereth, Mackensen on Jan. 12 and 13 delivered a successful attack. Bulgarian troops captured Mihalea at the right of the Russian position, near the mouth of the Buzet, on Jan. 12, while a Turkish force cleared the area at the mouth of the Buzet itself. The capture of Vădeni from the Russians was effected, according to Berlin, by storm on Jan. 13, and Berlin considered that the enemy had been definitely forced back into the fortified area of Galatz. On Jan. 15 a Bulgarian report stated that Galatz itself was under fire of the artillery on the opposite bank of the Danube, while efforts of the Russo-Roumanian gunboats to make use of the river in this part of its course were defeated by the Teuton fire, from land, with the loss of some of the vessels engaged. In the fighting of Jan. 14 and 15 the Russians apparently withheld efforts to force them back from the neighborhood of Vădeni against the river bank to the north of them. By a return to the offensive they were able, according to Petrograd's report of Jan. 17, to retake Vădeni, in their turn. Simultaneously they returned to the offensive at Laburtea, a neighboring village lost earlier in the week. Here they were repulsed, according to Berlin's account. Twenty miles upstream from Vădeni, where the Ruman river enters the Sereth, the Russians emerged from the marshy retreat where they had taken refuge, with the Sereth at their backs, some eight days previous, and delivered a night attack, concerted as to time with their other offensives, upon the Teuton post of Gerleschi. They were able to seize the village but not to hold it. Withdrawing, according to the Petrograd report, before the Teuton reinforcements, they held off attacks along a line to the southeast of the village. The purpose of this operation seems simply to have been to multiply the points of contact so as to create uncertainty as to the direction of the main blow. The execution of secondary attacks reveals the importance attached by the Russians to their offensive.

The Russian return to the offensive in the direction of the Danube was concerted with similar, but less concentrated, action at the opposite extremity of Mackensen's front. North and northwest of Focșani, after their retirement from that place, the Russians had stood on the defensive. On Jan. 10, as reported by Petrograd, they had thrown back across the Putna river a detachment of Teutons which had effected a crossing near Sventchi, six miles north of Focșani, but the forces of General von Dellmensingen continued to gain against the Roumanian contingent in Kasino valley and the Teutons still gained in the Uzul and Susita valleys. On the 11th the Roumanians, according to Petrograd, checked their opponents, driving the Teutons back a short distance by their offensive, while the advance down the Susita was likewise checked. Petrograd, Jan. 14, reported the repulse of Teuton attacks in the Trotus valley region and to the east of Focșani, near Radulesci. Teuton attacks on the 14th were directed against the Russian lines in the Putna valley near Tchioslea, northeast of Focșani, and were completely repulsed, according to Petrograd, while the Russian forces elsewhere passed to the offensive. Pressure was exerted upon the Teutons in the region of the Kasino and Susita valleys, and further to the southeast, on Jan. 15, around Fundeni. Berlin claimed the complete repulse of the latter attack, but it seemed that the Teuton attempts to press northward across the Putna to Marasesti and the junction of the two main railway routes into Moldavia was for the moment, at least, brought to a standstill, while in the hill region between the Putna and the Trotus, Berlin, Jan. 17, admitted a slight Russian gain. Between the Susita and Putna, reported Berlin on the day following, German forces in a surprise attack attempted to regain the initiative taking hostile positions and 231 prisoners. The Russian report of even date, however, mentions the surrounding of a force of Germans in this region, on a height, near Pralea, with considerable captures of prisoners and machine guns, thus leaving the success of the German counter movement in much doubt.

##### THE RUSSIAN THEATER OF WAR.

Russian progress on the line from Riga to Mitau has ceased. Another Teuton counter-attack east of Kainzem, in the locality to the south of Lake Babit, was delivered without success, according to Petrograd's report of Jan. 13. The Berlin reports tell only of two minor Teuton attacks carried out on Jan. 11. In the region somewhat further south, toward Smorgon, the artillery was active and an unsuccessful Russian attack took place, according to Berlin (Jan. 17). North of Krasshin, in the Riga region, the German statement, Jan. 18, reported that Russians had entered the lines in considerable numbers, but had later been driven out.

##### ITALY, SERBIA, GREECE, TURKEY.

Artillery played the chief part in the restricted action on the Italian front. The Italian guns carried out their usual policy of harassing the distant movements of troops and of supplies behind the opposing lines. In the Trentino, where the uneven character of the ground offers especial opportunities for fire of this sort, Rome reported successful bombardment of enemy movements Jan. 14, and again, between the Adige and Astico valleys, Jan. 15. Fire was intense at times, as previously, in the vicinity of Gorizia and on the Carso plateau. In the later locality the Italian patrols on Jan. 16, during a cessation of artillery fire occasioned by the weather, carried out a succession of bombing enterprises.

A temporary handicap to the Italian operations in Albania and Macedonia was caused by the loss, now admitted in Rome, of Lieutenant General Bandini, sunk with the battleship Regina Margherita on Dec. 11, in the crossing of the Adriatic. Sarrail, according to Berlin's report of Jan. 12, delivered an attack upon Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian detachments in the neighborhood of Ochraiva, without success. The Entente naval forces, according to an Athens despatch, have seized the small Greek island of Cerigo, either suspecting it of being used as a base for Teuton submarines, or else as a coercive measure against King Constantine in the negotiations for the withdrawal of the Royalist Greek troops from Sarrail's rear in Thessaly. An engagement south

of Lake Ochrida, in the Monastir region, took place Jan. 14. In this Vienna asserts the Entente troops, after attacking, were driven back with the loss of an outlying position. The blockade of Greece by the Entente fleet has been maintained despite renewed reports of compliance with the Allies' demands. A report of movements of the Greek Royalist troops northward to Elassona, receiving some credence in Paris, reveals the embarrassment which the presence of this force is causing to Sarrai.

Berlin reports a Turkish success on the Persian front at Devletabad, fifty miles south of Hamadan, where the Russians were expelled about Jan. 8. The British offensive against Kut-el-Amara was repulsed in an attack on Miami-Muhamed to the east of the town, according to a Berlin report of Jan. 12.

The active support of "200,000 trained soldiers, physically able to participate in any call the President may issue," was pledged by Capt. (?) Daniel V. Chisholm, commander in chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, at the ceremonies attending the installation of officers of the District Camps on the evening of Jan. 10. The speaker declared without equivocation for universal service, advocating the military training of every American youth in both school and college. Captain Chisholm praised the valuable relief work being done by the national organization, approximately \$2,000,000 having been furnished, he said, during the past year. He expressed the hope that the so-called Key Bill, which has been passed by the House three times and which now is on the Senate calendar, would soon be enacted, so that the Government might take over this relief work. An official circular soon will be issued asking all members of the national organization who can possibly do so to participate in the inaugural parade in March.

As a result of the efforts of the citizens of the state of Washington to establish an Army cantonment at American Lake, which is noted on page 656, there has sprung up a violent opposition to the plan, one form of which is the sending through the mails of anonymous, scurrilous attacks on the Army. Assistant United States District Attorney George Fishburne, of Tacoma, has begun an investigation of the sources of these attacks, and in spite of the fact that the matter is anonymous, the postal officials believe they will be able to trace it to its source. Some of the matter sent out is declared to be not only libelous to soldiers of the Army, but a direct violation of the law prohibiting sending scurrilous matter through the United States mails. Attorney Fishburne said that one particular card, among many, was headed "Protect Your Daughters," and the further argument holding that the soldiers of the United States were immoral.

In his annual report for 1916, the Rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, calls attention to the scholarships founded by the late Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U.S.N., as to which we published a letter in our last issue. The report says: "Another interesting addition to our responsibility through bequest is the Nicoll Ludlow, Jr., fund. The late Admiral Ludlow, who died in 1915, left \$15,000 to St. Paul's school in memory of his son, Nicoll Ludlow, Jr., ('84-'87). The income is to be devoted to the assistance in their education of sons of commissioned line officers of the United States Navy. It will help the School if notice is made of this opportunity in Navy circles."

Under the efficient supervision of Col. Robert N. Harper, inaugural chairman, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, grand marshal, and Brig. Gen. C. A. Devol, Adjutant General, plans for the inaugural parade are swiftly taking shape. The tentative make-up of the first grand division has been announced. It will include the following contingents: Cadets from West Point, midshipmen from Annapolis, engineers from Washington Barracks, three troops of the 2d Cavalry from Fort Myer, regiment of Coast Artillery troops from stations along the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay, regiment of marines from Washington, Annapolis, Norfolk and nearby stations, and regiment of marines from the Atlantic Fleet.

The 11th and 22d companies of Marines, which have been on duty as a part of the 2d Regiment in Haiti, have been ordered to return to Philadelphia, Pa. The officers on duty with these companies are Capts. Raymond B. Sullivan and William P. Upshur and 1st Lieut. Bernard F. Hickey. They will come home on the transport Hancock, now en route to Haiti and Santo Domingo. The 53d and 54th companies, Major William Hopkins, and Capts. H. O. Smith and H. S. Green, are now at Port-au-Prince. Major Henry C. Davis goes to Port-au-Prince.

The following is a list of educational institutions in which units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps have been established, subsequent to the publication of the last supplementary list on Jan. 10, 1917: St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y., Infantry units, senior and junior divisions; State College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Colo., Infantry units, senior and junior divisions; Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman, Mont., Infantry unit, senior division; and Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., Infantry unit, senior division.

Representatives of the Woman's Peace Party, before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Jan. 10, opposed universal military service. The delegation was headed by Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent, of California, and among other speakers were Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, of Chicago; Mrs. Amos Pinchot, of New York, and Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, of Brookline, Mass. All the speakers declared in favor of proper physical training for school children of both sexes from the time they entered school, but opposed military drills.

Universal military training or some other method by which an adequate second line Army could be prepared was advocated on Jan. 17, before the Senate Military Committee, at Washington, by Brig.-Gen. R. D. Williams, of the Kentucky National Guard. He questioned whether the Guard ever could be recruited to the strength of a real second army.

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., promoted colonel to date from Jan. 12, 1917, is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School. He was born in the District of Columbia Aug. 30, 1855, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1889, when he was promoted in the Army additional second lieutenant, 2d Cavalry. He was promoted second lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, the following August; first lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, in 1896, and was appointed captain and A.Q.M. in 1898. He was promoted major and Q.M. in 1904, and lieutenant colonel and D.Q.M. in 1911. Colonel Wood saw his first service after graduation at Fort Grant, Ariz., where he was on frontier duty. Other posts of duty included Fort Bayard, N.M.; Forts Assinniboine and Custer, Mont., and Fort Robinson, Nebr. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he went with his regiment, the 9th Cavalry, to Cuba, taking part in the campaign against Santiago de Cuba. He was seriously wounded in the battle of San Juan on July 1, 1898. Subsequent duties included Q.M. and C.S. of the transport McPherson. He was in charge of the chartered transport Port Albert, taking troops and supplies from the Philippines to China for the China Relief Expedition, 1900-1901. Colonel Wood was also Q.M. of the 1st Separate Brigade at Dagupan, was depot Q.M. at Manila, assistant D.Q.M. at New York city, served in the office of the Q.M.G. at Washington, and was in charge of the Army Transport Service at Seattle, Wash. Colonel Wood's last post of duty was at Jeffersonville, Ind.

## RECENT DEATHS.

*The death of Admiral Dewey is noted on page 666.*

Rear Admiral Allen V. Reed, U.S.N., retired, died suddenly of heart trouble at his home, in Washington, D.C., Jan. 14, 1917. He was born in Oak Hill, N.Y., July 12, 1838, and entered the Naval Academy as an acting midshipman in 1854, being graduated in 1858. Rear Admiral Reed and Admiral Dewey, and Rear Admiral John A. Howell, were the last surviving members of the class. The first sea service of Admiral Reed, after graduation, was in the Macedonia in 1858, and he went to the Mediterranean Squadron. He joined the Pawnee, February, 1861, and was transferred to the Water-Witch of the Gulf Squadron as navigator and watch officer in March, 1861. He was promoted passed midshipman in January, 1861, and lieutenant in April of the same year. He joined the flagship Colorado in September, 1861, and the Potomac the following December. He served in the Lackawanna as executive officer in August, 1863, in the Tuscarora at Beaufort, N.C., attached to the North Blockading Squadron, and joined the double-ender Pawtuxet as executive officer, June 6, 1864. He was promoted to lieutenant commander in March, 1865. Among other subsequent service, Admiral Reed was in the monitor Miantonomah as executive officer, served at the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., was executive officer of the Resaca and in the Saranac of the Pacific Station. He next served in the Jamestown and in the Vermont. He was on equipment duty at the navy yard, N.Y., in May, 1870, and also on navigation duty at the same yard. After being promoted commander in April, 1872, he joined the Kansas at Key West, and was in command of her until June 20, 1874, in connection with the Nicaragua surveying expedition to the North Atlantic Station. While in command of the Kansas, he convoyed the American steamship Virginian out of Colon Harbor under the guns of the Spanish warship Bazan, whose commander had expressed his intention of opposing the departure of the vessel. Admiral Reed was on duty in the Hydrographic Office at Washington, was in command of the Alliance of the North Atlantic Station, the training ship Minnesota, and also the Richmond of the South Atlantic Station. He was in command of the navy yard, Pensacola, from December, 1890, to December, 1893, and was in command of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1894 to 1896, and he was retired on June 11, 1896, on his own application after forty years' service. Rear Admiral Reed is survived by four daughters, all residents of Washington. His wife died some nine years ago. Services for Rear Admiral Reed were held at the Church of the Ascension, Jan. 17, and the remains were buried with military honors in Arlington Cemetery.

Pay Dir. James M. Watmough, U.S.N., retired, who held the rank of rear admiral, and was one of the oldest officers in the Navy, died at his home in Washington, D.C., Jan. 18, 1917, in his ninety-fifth year. He was born in Whittemarsh, Pa., July 30, 1822, and served in the Mexican and Civil Wars. He was appointed in the Navy Dec. 12, 1844, and was assigned to the sloop Portsmouth, of the Pacific Squadron. During the Mexican War he was in most of the operations in California, including the bombardment of Guaymas. Other duty included service in the brig Perry on the coast of Africa, 1849-51, and in the frigate Constitution on the same coast. He was with the Michigan on the lakes and in the sloop Saratoga in the Gulf of Mexico, 1859-60, during which he was in action with two Spanish steamers which were captured. Pay Director Watmough was in the steam frigate Niagara, 1863-4, was fleet paymaster in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and was in most of the operations of that squadron, including seven or eight days' operation in Stone river, and the subsequent operations on James and John Islands, previous to the evacuation of Charleston, S.C. After the war he served on various shore duties, including Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. He was paymaster general from 1873 to 1877. He was retired for age July 30, 1884, and by special act of Congress was raised to the rank of rear admiral in 1906. Mrs. Watmough, who was formerly Miss Annie Bowie Harris, of Washington, and a daughter, Mrs. E. C. Griffith, of Washington, by a former marriage, survive. When Miss Harris was married to Rear Admiral Watmough in July, 1907, she was thirty-four years old and her husband was eighty-four. She was the granddaughter of one of her husband's comrades in the Mexican War.

Lieut. Col. Erastus Root Robinson, U.S.M.C., retired, died at the Navy Hospital in Washington, Jan. 16, 1917, aged seventy-three years. Interment took place two days later in Arlington Cemetery. Colonel Robinson was born June 19, 1843, in the state of New York. He entered the Service during the Civil War at the age of nineteen years, and served as a private, sergeant, second lieutenant and first lieutenant in Co. I, 1st Michigan Infantry, having enrolled at Annapolis Junction, Md., Jan. 12, 1862, and served in that organization until he resigned on July 23, 1864, in order to accept a commission in the Marine Corps. He was promoted a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, Sept. 28, 1869; captain, Jan. 19, 1885, and was placed on the retired list by reason of physical

disability incurred in the line of duty, Jan. 24, 1899, as a major to take rank from Aug. 10, 1898. He was advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel on the retired list June 29, 1906, in accordance with an Act of Congress approved that date. Colonel Robinson while on active duty saw service at various shore stations in the United States and on board the Saranac, Seminole, Franklin, Brooklyn, Vandalia and Pensacola. During the Spanish-American War he served on board the San Francisco in command of the marine guard of that vessel, and was later transferred to the flagship New York in command of the Marines of that ship. Colonel Robinson has made his residence in Washington for a number of years. His death makes another gap in the fast thinning ranks of the veterans of the Marine Corps in the war between the States, and also in those of the officers of the Old Navy.

Captain Matthew A. Batson, U.S.A., retired, in charge of the West Virginia recruiting district with headquarters in Huntington, died in a hospital at Wheeling, West Va., Jan. 15, 1917, of pneumonia. He served in the Spanish-American and Philippine Wars, and had a most eventful life. Captain Batson also received a Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery in the Philippines, when he swam the San Juan river, July 26, 1899, in the face of the enemy's fire, and drove him from his entrenchments. Captain Batson was born at Carbondale, Ill., April 24, 1866, and enlisted as a private in the 2d U.S. Cavalry in 1888. In 1891 he was successful in taking the competitive examination and was promoted to be a 2d lieutenant of the 9th Cavalry. In 1893 he entered the Leavenworth Infantry and Cavalry School, graduating there in 1895, and then he went to the engineering school at Willets Point, where he spent a year taking courses in submarine mining. He was promoted first lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, in July, 1898, and was transferred to the 1st Cavalry on Dec. 31, 1900, was promoted captain, 15th Cavalry, in 1901. He was appointed a major in the Philippine Cavalry, April 3, 1900. Captain Batson stayed with the 9th Cavalry, and was ordered to Cuba in 1898, being assigned to duty on General Shafter's staff as topographical officer, whose duties kept him in front of the firing line mapping the country. While at Santiago he was stricken with yellow fever, and when sufficiently recovered was ordered to the Philippines. In January, 1899, he went to Manila as 1st lieutenant of the 4th Cavalry, and in September of the same year he organized and commanded the Macabebe scouts, a body of 640 men who took part in the northern campaign under General Lawton, which tried to corner Aguinaldo and his 30,000 men at Tarlac. During this campaign Captain Batson was severely wounded in his foot. When Aguinaldo tried to escape through the American lines, Captain Batson immediately started after him, and succeeded in reaching and dispersing his rear guard. Then he pressed on to attack the chief, but before he could come up to him he had to cross a small river which he believed would only be slightly guarded. He found, however, that in addition to men hid in trenches on the other side, there were fully 500 in the hills nearby who were covering the crossing of the river. While he was making plans to cross a ball struck his foot and smashed it badly. He went into the water, though, and was borne across by his horse, his men getting over by swimming. After dispersing the enemy on the other side, he finally reached some other American forces, his foot was temporarily dressed, and he was later taken to Manila, and still later to California. After recuperating there he was commissioned a major of volunteers to go out to the Philippines once more and organize his scouts into a Cavalry regiment. This he did, staying in the islands for a year and a half. He then returned to California. For two years he was instructor of military science at Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy. He was retired for disability incident to the service, Feb. 6, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. Andrew C. Cunningham, civil engineer, U.S.N., was found dead on the afternoon of Jan. 14, 1917, in his home in Washington, with a bullet wound from a revolver in his head. The police authorities issued a certificate of suicide. Commander Cunningham was on sick leave, having been in poor health for more than a month, and it is thought that mental depression resulting from his condition led to his act. He was born in New York, Feb. 15, 1858, and was appointed in the Navy, Sept. 29, 1888. In addition to his record as an officer, he had won many honors as the premier fencer of the Navy. He leaves a widow and two children, all of whom reside in Washington, D.C. Funeral services were held at the Cunningham home, 1824 Lamont street, Washington, D.C., on Jan. 16, Chaplain George L. Bayard, U.S.N., officiating. Interment was in Arlington Cemetery.

Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, commanding the 74th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., on the Mexican border, and who also held the position of chief ordnance officer on the staff of Major General O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, died at McAllen, Texas, Jan. 15, 1917, of apoplexy. Colonel Thurston was seriously ill at McAllen, Texas, in September last, and his death was erroneously wired from McAllen, on Sept. 8, 1916. He came home on leave to recuperate, and returned to the border some two months ago in good health. His remains left McAllen for New York, Jan. 16, in charge of Major Walter C. Montgomery, Med. Dept., N.G.N.Y. Colonel Thurston, who was one of the best known military men in the United States, was an exceptionally efficient officer and first joined the National Guard as a private of Company E, 22d Infantry, New York, when that command was under the late Adj't Gen. Josiah Porter. After being promoted corporal and first sergeant, he received his first commission, that of second lieutenant, in February, 1880, and several months later was elected first lieutenant. He became captain in 1886, major in 1896, and lieutenant colonel of the regiment in May, 1898, serving with that command in the New York Volunteers during the War with Spain. For many years he served as chief clerk in the Department of Rife Practice, under different Inspectors General of Rife Practice. He was appointed inspector of Small Arms Practice on the staff of Major General Roe, in December, 1898, and when General O'Ryan succeeded General Roe in command of the National Guard, he was reappointed and held the office of chief ordnance officer. Colonel Thurston in the early days of the state camp at Peekskill will be remembered by many as instructor of Guard duty, and was first brought into prominence while holding that office. The late General Porter valued the services of Colonel Thurston very highly, as did Generals Roe and O'Ryan. In his early days Colonel Thurston was armorer of the 22d Regiment. Colonel Thurston was prominent in rifle shooting, and had served as an official in the N.R.A. and the N.Y.S.R.A. He had also served as captain of the New York Rifle team for many years. When the late Col. Franklin Bartlett retired from the command of the 22d in 1904, the regiment was in such bad shape that its disbandment was seriously considered. Colonel Thurston was

detailed on special duty, in temporary command of the regiment to get it on its feet, and he succeeded. It was the first time in the history of the State that a staff officer had been placed in command of a regiment. When the First Battalion of Field Artillery was organized, in 1912, Colonel Thurston was designated to take command of it under his brevet commission of colonel. Then when Col. Charles O. Davis, 13th Coast Defense Command, was retired in June, 1914, and the command was not considered in satisfactory condition, Colonel Thurston was detailed to bring it up to the mark. When Col. Charles J. Wolf, of the 74th Infantry, was retired last summer, and the command was ordered into the Federal Service, Colonel Thurston was selected by General O'Ryan to command it, and build it up. Colonel Thurston succeeded William S. Devey as Deputy Police Commissioner in December, 1901. He was also treasurer of the Military Athletic League, and a member of several military societies. Colonel Thurston was born in New York, April 12, 1857, and leaves a wife and son.

Cadet John C. Francis, of the United States Military Academy, died on Jan. 14, 1917, at Fort Bayard, N.M., where he had been sent because of ill health. He died of pneumonia. He was the son of Mr. John M. Francis, chief of the United States customs examiners in this district, whose residence is at No. 38 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. Howard Thornton, son of the late Col. William A. Thornton, U.S.A., died at his home at Newburg, N.Y., Jan. 13, 1917.

Mrs. Le Roy Parker, mother of Lieut. Ralph Chandler Parker, U.S.N., died at Batavia, N.Y., Jan. 8, 1917. Mrs. Parker was known to many people as the oldest daughter of the late Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ralph Chandler, and under the name Bessie Chandler, she published several books and her verses appeared in many magazines. Mrs. Parker was a grand-daughter of Herman J. Redfield, Collection of the Port of New York. She is survived by her husband, two sons, Glonacki Redfield Parker and Lieutenant Parker, three grandsons, Ralph Chandler Parker, Jr., Chandler Bowers Parker and Stewart Redfield Parker; by her sister, Mrs. Marshall Martin, of Yokohama, Japan, and a sister-in-law Mrs. Porter Chandler, of Genesee, N.Y. Another sister was Mrs. S. Dana Greene, of Schenectady, who, with her husband, was drowned while skating on the Mohawk river.

Mrs. Isabel Hunter Card, widow of Gen. B. C. Card, U.S.A., died suddenly on Jan. 9, 1917, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George A. Howe, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Mrs. Card was the daughter of Captain Hunter, and was a descendant of some of the best families of Virginia and Maryland. "Possessing a charming personality which endeared her to all," writes a correspondent, "Mrs. Card's sweet memory will linger in the hearts of her many friends. Sympathy is extended to the two daughters left, Mrs. Howe and Miss Alice Card."

Mr. John S. Woodruff, father of Naval Constructor John W. Woodruff, U.S.N., died at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16, 1917.

Mrs. Louis S. Clayton died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 15, 1917. She was the mother of Mrs. J. A. Rossell, wife of Capt. J. A. Rossell, U.S.M.C., and of Mrs. B. B. Gossett, wife of Mr. B. B. Gossett, Anderson, S.C., formerly lieutenant, U.S.M.C.

Mrs. Adeline Clayton, widow of Gen. Powell Clayton, former Governor and U.S. Senator from Arkansas and Ambassador to Mexico, passed away Jan. 16, 1917, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Cunningham, Grant Duff, Windyhaugh, Oxted, Surrey, England. Mrs. Clayton's only son, Major Powell Clayton, 16th Cav. U.S.A., died on Dec. 27, 1916, from injuries received in the Service, and she never rallied from the shock occasioned by the untimely death of her beloved son, but gradually faded away. At her bedside, at the time of her death, were her daughter, Baroness Moncheur, wife of the former Belgian Minister to the United States; Mrs. Grant Duff, and her husband, the Hon. A. C. Grant Duff, of the British Diplomatic Service. Surviving her in this country are her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Powell Clayton (formerly Nannie T. Langhorne), and her daughter, Mrs. Samuel G. Jones, wife of Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Jones, 13th U.S. Cav., U.S.A. Mrs. Clayton was for many years a resident of Washington, living at the Highlands. "The bond between Mrs. Clayton and her children and her friends was close," writes a correspondent. "She was possessed of strong and noble character, and such magnetism of person as made for her the friendship of every acquaintance, and there will be many in humble as well as high station that will mourn her loss."

Mrs. Gussie Edith Brewster, mother of Ensign George P. Brewster, U.S.N., died at Port Angeles, Wash., on Jan. 4, 1917.

Mr. Thomas Clark Wood, retired manufacturer and formerly a lieutenant of the United States Navy, died of pneumonia at his home in New York city, Jan. 17, 1917. He was born at Utica, N.Y., and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1866, graduating in 1871. He resigned from the Navy in 1876, and entered the manufacturing field. In 1876 he married Miss Julia A. Rudd. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War Mr. Wood was commissioned lieutenant May 20, 1898, and served in the U.S.S. Gloucester and was honorably discharged in September, 1898. He was a member of the Naval Order of the United States and the University Club and Century Association.

Col. L. A. Thompson, an uncle of Gen. John J. Pershing, in command of the U.S. Army in Mexico, died recently at the Soldier's Home at Leavenworth. Colonel Thompson was at the home awaiting admission when he was taken ill and died. Colonel Thompson was eighty years old and was a member of the Missouri Legislature during the reconstruction days following the Civil War.

Julia Lawrence Lomax, daughter of Major Mann P. Lomax, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lomax, died at Warrenton, Va., Jan. 16, 1917.

Mrs. William S. Wells, mother of Capt. William S. Wells, 3d U.S. Cav., died at Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 4, 1917.

Mrs. Mary Raymond Crandell died at the Colonial Hotel in Honolulu Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1916. She was the mother of Mrs. Lacey, wife of Lieut. Col. F. E. Lacey, Jr., 32d U.S. Inf. She was born in Michigan seventy-six years ago.

Fred W. Sutcliffe, chief musician, 5th U.S. Cav., retired, died at St. Paul, Minn., on Dec. 30, 1916.

Q.M. Sgt. William P. Benninghoven, Q.M.C., retired, died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., on Jan. 3, 1917.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., the builder of the Panama Canal, was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Explorers' Club at the Hotel Majestic, in New York city, on Jan. 13. He made a speech on the Panama Canal. Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., presided at the dinner, and in intro-

ducing General Goethals, said that the first work he did as an officer of the Navy was to survey the then proposed Central American canal routes.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

At a tea at the navy yard, New York, Jan. 16, 1917, Capt. Howard H. Kipp, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Kipp announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Kipp, to Mr. Miles L. Vernon, of Ossining, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hooker Tackard, of No. 981 Park avenue, New York city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Joan Tackard, to Lieut. Richard McCall Elliot, jr., U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCall Elliot, of Philadelphia, Pa., and at present on duty at the torpedo station at Newport, R.I. The wedding will take place on Feb. 17 in Philadelphia, where Mr. and Mrs. Tackard lived before coming to New York.

Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mabel, to Mr. William Holmes Congdon, jr., of Oak Lawn, R.I.

Announcement has been made in San Diego, Cal., of the engagement of Miss Martha Kneeler, daughter of Major William L. Kneeler, U.S.A., retired, to Lieut. Frank L. Van Horn, 3d U.S. Cav., who is now stationed on the border at Mercedes, Texas. It is now expected that the wedding will take place in May, but the exact date has not been set, owing to the uncertainty as to the time when Lieutenant Van Horn can get leave of absence.

At the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Oscar J. Kendall, in San Diego, Cal., on Jan. 11, occurred the marriage of Miss Dorothy Kendall and Capt. Clinton W. Russell, U.S.A. Rev. Charles L. Barnes, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of invited guests. Miss Edith Kendall, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, with Miss Delight Brown, of Chicago, and Miss Mary Johnson, of Los Angeles, as bridesmaids. Lieut. James L. Dunsworth was best man, and Lieut. C. W. Bundred and Lieut. Harry Anderson were ushers.

The engagement has been announced by Mr. and Mrs. Clement S. Waldorf of their only daughter, Lillian Olive, to Ensign Walter John Confer, U.S.N. The above came as a surprise to many people of Cincinnati, Ohio. Miss Waldorf attended school for several years at Martha Washington Seminary. "She is a petite blonde," writes a correspondent, "and of a golden disposition." Ensign Confer is the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Confer, of Hamilton, Ohio. He graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1915, and is at present attached to the U.S.S. Wheeling, which for the past year has been in Mexican waters. No definite announcement of the wedding has as yet been set."

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vogel, of Tuxedo Park, N.Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss May Frances Vogel, to Mr. L. Havemeyer Butt, son of Gen. McCosky Butt, N.G.N.Y., and Mrs. Butt. The wedding will take place at Tuxedo Park in April. Miss Vogel is an active member of the young set and is proficient in summer and winter sports. Mr. Butt, who is a member of Co. K, 7th Inf., N.G.N.Y., and served with that command on the Mexican border, was graduated from Harvard University in 1908. He is a member of the large Havemeyer connection. His grandfather was the late Joseph Law Elder, who married a daughter of the late Frederick Christian Havemeyer. The late Theodore A. Havemeyer was his grand-uncle. He is a member of the Union and New York Athletic Clubs.

The marriage of Miss Helen Bates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Peter Bates, of St. Davids, Pa., and Lieut. John A. Baird, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., son of Major and Mrs. William Baird, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., took place at the home of the bride's parents at four o'clock, Jan. 3, 1917. The bride wore a gown of white satin veiled with tulle and trimmed with rosepoint lace. Her tulle veil was caught with a cluster of orange blossoms, and she carried bride roses and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Frederick Arthur Mountford, of Fort Howard, Md., was matron of honor. The best man was Lieut. John A. Fletcher, U.S.N., and the ushers included Lieut. Edwin M. Watson, U.S.A., and Lieut. Alva D. Bernhard, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard B. Reeder, of Roland Park, Baltimore, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Carroll Reeder, to Mr. Charles Shattuck Jackson, of Tulsa, Okla. Mr. Jackson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gardner Jackson, of Parkersburg, W. Va. He is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1908, but resigned from the Army and is now in the oil business in Oklahoma. Miss Reeder, who is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Reeder, made her debut at the bachelors' cotillion several seasons ago and has traveled extensively abroad.

The marriage of Miss Lee Fowler, of Ohio, to Lieut. Spencer A. Merrell, 11th U.S. Inf., occurred at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Douglas, Ariz., on Dec. 30, 1916. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin and tulle, and a bridal veil of tulle, with orange blossoms. The matron of honor, Mrs. Maulsby, was gowned also in white with a large picture hat of black velvet. Both carried large bouquets. The bride was given away by her mother, who wore a handsome tailored suit and small hat trimmed with bands of chinchilla. The groom and all his groomsmen, all classmates, wore the service uniform. The little church was beautifully decorated with red and white carnations and ferns, and as the bridal party marched down the crossed regimental colors, the regimental orchestra and pipe organ playing wedding music, it made a very impressive picture. After a reception at the Gadson the Merrells left on the Golden State for a wedding trip to points in California. They were started on their way in the good old-fashioned style, the whole party escorting them to the station, where the regimental band played appropriate music and dancing was indulged in on the broad platform until the train came in, when they went aboard followed by a storm of rice and good wishes.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Waco, Texas, on Jan. 4, 1917, was the scene of an interesting wedding, when Miss Frances Van Boddie and Capt. William Topping Merry, 4th Inf., U.S.A., became man and wife. The prominence of the bride's family, Hon. and Mrs. Allan D. Sanford, and her own popularity made the event one of the most prominent of the season. Since her graduating from Miss Shipley's School at Bryn Mawr, the bride has been a general favorite in society. St. Paul's edifice could not accommodate the friends gathered to witness the ceremony. Captain Merry is a member of an old New York family, a graduate of West Point. He has seen service in the Philippines and during the threatened trouble with Mexico was inspector-instructor for the Texas Militia at Corpus Christi, where the bride and groom first met. The entire altar space of the church, from the ceiling to the white carpeted floor, had been

transformed into a tropical garden. There were smilax tendrils, palms, ropes of evergreens, red roses, wavy white maline rosettes, Ascension lilies and a large national flag. The light of tapers in silver candlesticks gave added radiance. Beneath a shower of pure white Easter lilies the wedding vows were made. Appropriate wedding music was played. Misses Mary Hobson, of Dallas; Lucille Anderson, of Carlinville, Ill.; Enrique Smith, Ethel Foster and Anne Risher were the bridesmaids, each gowned in a gorgeous white and silver costume with diaphanous hat of silver lace and tulle. They carried huge clusters of vivid red Richmond roses. Miss Rowena Day, of Clarksville, Tenn., cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, and Mrs. Sam Leake, of Dallas, was matron. The groom was accompanied to the altar by Capt. H. S. Howland, U.S.A. The groomsmen were Major S. J. B. Schindel and Capt. J. J. Miller, U.S.A.; Allan D. Sanford, jr., C. B. McCollum, Bruce Duncan, Hugh White and Charles Day. The bride was escorted to the altar by her stepfather, Hon. Allan D. Sanford. She wore a gown of silver cloth and silver lace with a superb train of cloth-of-silver billowed with tulle and caught with orange blossoms. Around her brow and caught to her golden hair, was worn a band of pearls, an heirloom. Her flowers were bride's roses in Colonial cluster, showered around with valley lilies. Relatives and close family friends gathered at the Sanford residence on Austin avenue immediately after the service. The bride's cake was formed of three tiers topped with an embossed American flag. Miss Virginia Lazenby found the ring. Miss Enrique Smith caught the bouquet. Then the bride slipped off to her boudoir and exchanged her wedding robe for a stunning tailored suit of American Beauty shade with moleskin trimmings, and a chic little hat. With this she carried the exquisite gold purse with which the groom presented her. Then they went away for a month in California before returning to Brownsville, where Captain Merry will be stationed temporarily. They will be joined in their tour of California by Captain Merry's sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, of the state of Washington. Illness prevented Mr. and Mrs. Seward Merry, parents of the groom, from being present at the wedding of their son.

Lieut. Harold C. Mandell, U.S.A., and Miss Grace Parke, daughter of Mrs. Mary L. Parke, of Salt Lake City, Utah, were married there recently, in the 1st Congregational Church, after which they left for Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Major and Mrs. William Roberts, of Columbus, Ohio, announce the marriage of their daughter, Virginia B., to Lieut. Donavin Miller, U.S. Inf., which took place Saturday evening, Jan. 13, 1916, at the Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo. The only attendant was the bride's mother, Mrs. Roberts. Lieut. and Mrs. Miller returned Jan. 14 to Fort Leavenworth, and are at home with Lieutenant Miller's parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles Miller, on Scott avenue. Lieutenant Miller is a member of the provisional battalion now under instruction at Fort Leavenworth, and his name is among the nominations of Jan. 12, appearing on another page.

Miss Sarah Edna Powell, daughter of Mrs. G. Lindsey Powell, of Atlanta, Ga., was married at noon at New York city, Jan. 17, 1917, in the Church of the Transfiguration to Asst. Naval Constr. Andrew W. Carmichael, U.S.N., by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, D.D. Mrs. Robert L. Shape, of Montclair, N.J., the bride's sister, attended her. Mr. Ralph B. Ferris was best man. The bridegroom is attached to the New York Navy Yard, and he and his bride will live at No. 105 East Fifteenth street upon their return from their wedding trip.

The wedding of Miss Betty Case, daughter of Major and Mrs. David B. Case, to Lieut. Charles H. McMorris, U.S.N., on Dec. 27, 1916, was one of the prettiest ever performed in the artistic little St. Clement's Church in Honolulu. It had been beautifully decorated for the occasion under the supervision of Mrs. H. M. Von Holt, with palms, ferns, trailing vines and quantities of white lilies. The altar cloth of white with gold embroidery and lighted candles spoke of the sacred ceremony which was performed by Chaplain William Reese Scott, 2d U.S. Inf. The Lohengrin wedding march was played by Mrs. Alice Brown. The bride was most attractive in her wedding gown of white satin, made in the latest modish style, being of short length, and with exquisite embroidery on bodice and skirt. She wore a becoming wedding veil and carried bouquet of white sweet peas. She was given away by her father. Miss Mary Von Holt and Miss Nora Swanzy were the bridesmaids. Capt. A. J. Macnab, 25th U.S. Inf., and Mr. Albert Clark were the ushers. Ensign Thomas M. Vincent, U.S.N., was best man. Following the ceremony at the chapel Major and Mrs. Case held a reception in honor of the bride and groom at their home on Beretania street for about 150 friends. After congratulations had been extended there was dancing and later a buffet supper was served. The honeymoon was spent at Koloa, on the north side of Oahu, and they left for the coast on Jan. 15 and later Lieutenant McMorris will be with his ship on the Atlantic coast.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Quintard, daughter of Mrs. Edward A. Quintard, to Lieut. Creed Raymond Boucher, U.S.N., took place at Washington, D.C., Jan. 18, 1917, in the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Alexander R. Shepherd. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Governor Shepherd, one of the pioneer builders of Washington. Chaplain G. Livingston Bayard, U.S.N., officiated. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Francis D. Merchant, of New York.

## PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Mrs. Archibald Steward Taylor, widow of Major Taylor, U.S.M.C., resides in Newark, N.J.

Col. and Mrs. John Pitcher and Miss Pitcher, of Edgewater, Md., are registered at the Willard, Washington, for a brief stay.

Lieut. Wilfred Blunt, U.S.A., will arrive in Washington the end of January, to visit his mother, Mrs. Mason Blunt, widow of Colonel Blunt, U.S.A.

Mrs. James A. Crutchfield, wife of Lieutenant Crutchfield, U.S.N., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Thomas A. Garner, 2704 Ontario road, Washington.

Mrs. Benjamin White, of Washington, will spend the winter in New York with her son-in-law and daughter, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Wrey G. Farwell, U.S.N.

Mrs. William H. Reynolds, wife of Commander Reynolds, U.S.N., will leave Washington early in February for a trip to Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., former Governor of the Canal Zone, delivered the first of the book course of vocational lectures at Williams College on Jan. 12. His subject was "Engineering as a Profession."

Mrs. George H. White, wife of Captain White, U.S.A., at present colonel of the 12th Infantry N.G., N.Y., at McAllen, Texas, has left Battle Creek, Mich., and is now staying at 118 East Twenty-ninth street, New York city.

Lieut. Comdr. Rufus F. Zogbaum, U.S.N., and Mrs. Zogbaum have taken a house in Marine street, Newport, R.I.

A daughter, Mary Casper, was born to Capt. Joseph Casper, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Casper, at Oakland, Cal., Jan. 9, 1917.

Mrs. Kimball, widow of Col. James P. Kimball, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is spending the winter in Washington, D.C., at 1515 L street, N.W.

Mrs. Pearson Menoher is the guest of Mrs. Charles T. Menoher at 4007 Bliss street, El Paso, Texas, on her way to Los Angeles, Cal. to visit her mother, Mrs. Hector Tuthill.

Mrs. Richard E. Cummins and children with her sister, Miss Kneeler, have returned from Camp Stotz, and are with Major Kneeler at Coronado Beach, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson Riley have taken an apartment at 350 Park avenue, New York city. Mr. Riley recently resigned his commission as captain, 3d U.S. Field Artillery.

Major and Mrs. William Payne Jackson, U.S.A., gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club in honor of the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Ingraham on the evening of Jan. 7.

Among Army folk recently visiting in Los Angeles, Cal., and registered at the Hotel Clark in that city, were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George R. Smith, and Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Norvell.

Mrs. Mark Cooper Bowman, wife of Lieutenant Bowman, U.S.N., and her two children, have taken an apartment in the Westmoreland, with her mother and sister, for the rest of the winter. Lieutenant Bowman is in Cuba.

Miss Laura Virginia Adams, the young daughter of Major and Mrs. Sterling Price Adams, has returned to Washington, D.C., after spending the holidays with her parents at Fort Sam Houston. Miss Adams is a student at Belcourt.

The Army and Navy Club, of New York city, had an enjoyable club night on Jan. 17. A large gathering of members and friends enjoyed a talk by Capt. H. J. Koehler, U.S. Military Academy, and Capt. Rupert Hughes, late N.G.N.Y. Refreshments were served.

Mrs. Herbert T. J. Crean, of London, England, daughter of Col. and Mrs. W. J. Nicholson, 11th U.S. Cavalry, is with her mother at Fort Sheridan. Her husband is A.D.C. to General Sandilands, commanding the 54th Division, British Expeditionary Force to Egypt.

The Rev. and Mrs. Edward Darlington Johnson are established at the Rectory of St. Anne's Church, Indianapolis, Md., where the Rev. Mr. Johnson was instituted on Jan. 7. Mrs. Johnson was formerly Miss Elise Bradford, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Boardman Decker entertained at supper at Newport, R.I., on Jan. 14, celebrating their fourth wedding anniversary. The guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Sadler, Paymaster and Mrs. Baldwin, Dr. and Mrs. Stalnaker and Paymaster and Mrs. Shamer.

Judge Sidney Ballou gave a talk on "Compulsory Military Training," at the Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason House, 1606 Twentieth street, at 11:30 a.m., Wednesday, Jan. 17. Judge Ballou spoke of the results in other countries of a compulsory system, notably Switzerland and Argentine.

Col. and Mrs. George Read were among the dinner hosts at the Army and Navy Club, at Washington, on Jan. 11, entertaining Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Young, Gen. and Mrs. McCain, Gen. and Mrs. Black, Col. and Mrs. Haynes, Col. and Mrs. Fenton, Col. Squier, Mrs. Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wetmore.

The society vaudeville and tableau vivant given in San Antonio, Texas, a few weeks ago by the ladies of Fort Sam Houston, assisted by the ladies of San Antonio, for the benefit of the Red Cross, was a brilliant success, socially and financially. The success of the tableau vivant was due to the artistic work of Mrs. F. W. Van Duyne, who is a finished artist, writes a correspondent.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., filed a suit in the Washington, D.C., District Court on Jan. 11, asking for an injunction to restrain the owners of the Playhouse, one of the capital's most exclusive clubs, from permitting dancing and other entertainments there during the early morning hours. It was supported by statements of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and W. A. S. Ekegren, Swedish Minister.

"Col. Benjamin Alvord, U.S.A., adjutant general of the Philippine Department," says the Manila Daily Bulletin, of Nov. 23 last, "is to go to the United States, orders assigning him for duty in the states having reached Fort Santiago in the Asia mail. Although Colonel Alvord's Philippine tour has already expired, it is believed that the order is in response to his ill health which calls for a colder climate for recuperation. During the last two weeks the colonel has been up in Baguio in an endeavor to get rid of bronchial trouble which has gotten hold of him recently."

In honor of Brig. Gen. James Worden Pope, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lyne entertained on Dec. 30 at a dinner for eighty at the Denver (Colorado) Country Club. General Pope, who recently was commissioned Brigadier General on the retired list by special Act of Congress, was given this opportunity to receive the congratulations of his many Colorado friends. The Club House was appropriately decorated with flags and Christmas greens, and the orchestra played patriotic airs during dinner. The dinner was followed by a dance for Mr. Worden Pope, of New York city, who was spending the holidays with his parents. In response to a toast General Pope made a short address outlining his early service in Colorado, beginning at Fort Lyon soon after his graduation at West Point, nearly fifty years ago. He touched upon his Indian campaign under General Carr who had just moved South after the memorable battle in which he annihilated that ferocious band of Cheyennes called the "Dog Soldiers." He also told of his first visit to Denver, in 1872, with a party including Scout Reynolds, which was the culmination of a trip with Prof. O. C. March, of Yale, and a party of students on a fossil hunt near Fort Wallace, Kan. In those days the plains were almost covered with buffalo, and naturally the young men were most anxious to engage in a hunt. The professor had tried to impress upon them the necessity of strict attention to the business at hand, but at the first sight of the buffalo, professor and students alike joined in the wild chase. General Pope's next acquaintance with Denver was shortly after the Spanish War, when he was detailed as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Colorado. During this detail he became and ever since has been a citizen of Denver and Colorado. Gen. and Mrs. Pope are now living at 1143 Logan street, Denver.

The officers of the naval station at Newport, R.I., will give a large dance on Jan. 23.

Med. Dir. C. F. Stokes, U.S.N., was placed on the retired list Jan. 10, 1917, and was ordered to his home.

Mrs. Samuel G. Jones, wife of Lieut. Col. S. G. Jones, U.S.A., 13th U.S. Cavalry, is at 514 South Macdonough street, Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Leroy Neil, wife of Machinist Neil, U.S.N., of Boston, Mass., is on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, of Pensacola, Fla.

Capt. I. V. Mishtourt, recently appointed military attaché of the Russian Embassy in Washington, and Mrs. Mishtourt are staying in the Shoreham.

Mrs. Allen M. Smith, wife of Lieut. Col. Allen M. Smith, U.S.A., Med. Corps, will leave Fort Snelling and sail on the Feb. 5 transport to join her husband in the Philippines.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty and Miss Emily Beatty left Washington, D.C., early in January for a trip South. After visiting Capt. and Mrs. Bryan at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., they went to Florida.

Major and Mrs. Frank R. Lang have as their house guest at 303 West Ninety-third street, New York city, Miss Helen Harding Cox, daughter of Governor Cox, of Ohio. All participated in a week-end party to the Lake Placid Club for the famous winter sports of the Adirondack region.

Major and Mrs. Ernest D. Scott, U.S.A., entertained at a delightful dinner at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, Jan. 20, 1917. Their guests for the evening were Col. and Mrs. Nathaniel F. McClure, Major and Mrs. King, Major and Mrs. Clark, Col. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Mrs. Koch and Captain Doig.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., who for more than three weeks has been seriously ill at the naval hospital in Norfolk, Va., has recovered and reported on board the Arkansas as a passenger to Guantanamo, where he will rejoin his ship, the Wyoming. Mrs. Cassard has been in Norfolk with her husband during his illness.

A cable despatch from Berlin on Jan. 18 states that Ensign Charles F. Angel, U.S.N., assistant to the Naval Attaché at the American Embassy, has suffered a complete breakdown and was transferred to a sanitarium to recuperate. He is the third American Embassy official in Berlin to be affected since the outbreak of the war.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., on Jan. 16, 1917, celebrated his seventy-second birthday at his home, 539 West 112th street, New York city. He sat up for breakfast and luncheon and read a number of congratulatory telegrams and letters. Admiral Sigsbee has been ill in his home, but it was said that his condition was greatly improved.

Commodore Robert L. Phythian, U.S.N., retired, is reported critically ill at his home in Annapolis, Md., after having suffered two strokes of paralysis. Commodore Phythian's daughters are the wives of Comdr. Joel R. P. Pringle, U.S.N., and C. S. Bookwalter, of Paducah, Ky., who resigned from the Navy after obtaining the rank of lieutenant commander.

Among the guests at the brilliant musical given by Mrs. William M. Ritter in Washington on Jan. 14 to hear the Japanese prima donna, Mine. Miure, were Rear Admiral and Mrs. William W. Kimball, Rear Admiral O'Neil, U.S.N., Major General Commandant Barnett, of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Frances S. Nash and Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N.

Gen. Horatio C. King, U.S.V., president of the Military Order of the Medal of Honor, has appointed the following companions of the Order as delegates to the Congress of Constructive Patriotism, to be held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., Jan. 25, 26 and 27, 1917: George D. Sidman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Alexander Scott, Washington, D.C.; Capt. Robert G. Carter, U.S.A., retired, Washington, D.C.

A sketch of the life of the late Col. James P. Kimball, Med. Dept., U.S.A., will be published in the spring by the Houghton Mifflin Company, under the title "A Soldier-Doctor of Our Army." Colonel Kimball's letters and journals, which Mrs. Kimball has collected, cover a long period of Indian wars and frontier garrison service. The volume will have a preface by Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army.

An illustrated lecture on the life of Martin Luther by Chaplain J. J. Kane, U.S.N., retired, was delivered Jan. 9, at the Keiller Memorial Lutheran Church, Washington, D.C. A very large audience greeted Chaplain Kane and enjoyed the lecture. Twenty-seven pictures, specially prepared, were exhibited, giving the principal events in the life of the great reformer 400 years ago. The lecturer was well posted in all the details of the great reformation. Chaplain Kane, who holds the rank of rear admiral, is in his eightieth year and is hale and hearty.

On the Wednesday after Christmas, Dec. 27, 1916, at a beautiful little service held at their quarters at Fort Bayard, N.M., the infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Richardson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was christened by Rev. Frederick B. Howden, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Mexico. The baby was named Alice Goodin for her mother, and Mrs. Bushnell, Mrs. Hansell and Brig. Gen. Sumner H. Lincoln were her sponsors. Others at the service were Col. George H. Bushnell, Major Haywood Hansell, Major and Mrs. Bruns, Capt. and Mrs. John P. Fletcher and Master Hadley Richardson.

Major Richard Stockton, Jr., Inf., Officers' Res. Corps, and Mrs. Stockton, have announced the birth of a daughter, Helen Clemence Caroline, on Jan. 15. This is their first daughter. Their three little sons, Richard, Jack, and Robert Field bear the names of ancestors well known in New Jersey and to the Services. The eldest boy is named after his great-great-great-grandfather, Richard Stockton, who signed the Declaration of Independence. The second is named for his great-grandfather, John Potter Stockton, United States Ambassador at Rome and United States Senator, and the youngest boy is named for his great-great-grandfather, Commodore Robert Field Stockton, U.S.N.

The Camp Library, Camp Gaillard, Panama Canal Zone, was the center of most enjoyable festivities during the holidays. The events, participated in by the children and families and hundreds of the men of the camp, were under the supervision and management of Chaplain Stephen R. Wood, U.S.A. At the special Christmas services at the camp chapel, Mrs. E. S. Miller sang a solo, Mrs. Miller and Chaplain Wood a duet, with violin obbligato by Mrs. W. H. Noble. That afternoon the children had their Christmas exercises at the chapel and then repaired with their parents and friends to the camp library, where an immense tree, most beautifully decorated and with a great pile of choice gifts, greeted the little people. After the children, under the leadership of Mrs. Paine had sung the carol "Gather Around the Christmas Tree," Santa Claus arrived on the scene and distributed the gifts to the delighted children. Open house all New Year's day was the order at the library. New Year's night the great tree was lighted for the last time.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Marsh, U.S.A., are at the Princess Isseena, Seabreeze, Fla., for the winter.

Mrs. Stanley D. Embick, wife of Major Embick, U.S.A., was a bridge hostess in Washington on Jan. 11.

Mrs. Wallace A. Bertholf, wife of Commander Bertholf, U.S.N., is registered at the Willard, Washington.

Gen. Eugene D. Dimmick, U.S.A., and Miss Dimmick are spending the remainder of the winter in Los Angeles, Cal.

A picture of Mrs. Donald Patterson, wife of Lieutenant Patterson, U.S.N., appears in the Washington Post for Jan. 13.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert W. McNeely, U.S.N., have taken the Harvey Cottage on Champlain street, Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was hostess at a delightful tea in Washington on Jan. 13.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., gave a large dinner to the young people for their daughter, Miss Ruth Wilson, in Washington on Jan. 11.

A daughter, Frances, was born to Dr. Harry G. Ford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ford at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., on Dec. 27, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Holland Johnson, U.S.A., announce the arrival of Thomas Holland Johnson, Jr., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Thursday, Jan. 11, 1917.

Mrs. Thomas Washington, wife of Captain Washington, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Florida, is the house guest of Miss Putnam at her O street residence in Washington.

Miss Margaret Read has left Washington for a short stay in Philadelphia, after which she will go South for a series of visits and to remain until the end of the season.

Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., who have been the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ord Preston, in Washington, are now staying at the Grafton.

Mrs. Burnham, who has been making a series of visits in California, the Middle West and in Washington, will sail shortly to join Col. William P. Burnham, U.S.A., at San Juan, P.R.

Mrs. Le Baron C. Colt and children, of Bristol, Conn., will spend the remainder of the winter at the Connecticut, Washington. Mrs. Colt is a daughter of the late Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N.

Mrs. William L. Pryor, wife of Lieutenant Commander Pryor, U.S.N., of Norfolk, Va., is visiting her father, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., at the naval training station, Newport.

Mrs. Frank L. Denny, widow of Colonel Denny, U.S.M.C., and Miss Esther Denny, who have been spending the winter in Warrenton, Va., are at the Shoreham, Washington, D.C., for a brief stay.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., was the guest of honor at the thirty-third annual dinner of the Thirteen Club held at the Hotel McAlpin, New York, on Jan. 12. He was also elected an honorary life member of that organization.

Capt. George Steunenberg, 25th U.S. Inf., who has been under treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, of San Francisco, was on Jan. 16 ordered to report before a board in San Francisco for examination for retirement.

Gen. and Mrs. William H. Carter, Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, Col. and Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A., and Comdr. and Mrs. William T. Conn, U.S.N., were among the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Heimke in Washington on Jan. 11.

Major Ola Walter Bell, U.S.A., and family are preparing to leave State College, Pa., in a few days, having been transferred to Chicago for duty at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Bell and the children will visit in St. Louis for several weeks before joining Major Bell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel N. Swan and young daughter are now established in their quarters at Fort Hancock, N.J. They returned from Honolulu last autumn and have been spending several months in Alexandria, Va., with Mrs. Swan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Slaughter Doniphan.

Lieut. and Mrs. Abram Claude and little daughter returned to Norfolk, Va., on Jan. 16, after a month's leave spent in visiting Lieutenant Claude's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Claude, in Annapolis, Md., and Mrs. Claude's parents, Gen. and Mrs. George Andrews, in Washington. Mrs. Andrews gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Claude at her apartment at the Cordova on Jan. 11.

Mrs. Edwin Colyer McNeil, who has been spending several months with her father, Mr. Henry MacKay, of Brooklyn, N.Y., left on Jan. 17, via the Southern Pacific Steamship Company S.S. Momus, for New Orleans, to join her husband at El Paso, Texas, where Captain McNeil is judge advocate of the 11th Division. She was accompanied by Miss Sarah Cogin, of Brooklyn, who will visit Mrs. McNeil for some time.

On the occasion of General Tunstall's visit of inspection at Yuma, Ariz., a reception was given him at the residence of Lieut. Col. William K. Jones, U.S.A., attended by the officers and ladies of the 14th Infantry and some prominent civilians. Colonel Jones being on duty at Ajo, Ariz., was absent, but Mrs. Jones was assisted in entertaining by the regimental staff and ladies. The 14th Infantry band played during the afternoon.

Mrs. William Tracy Page, wife of William Tracy Page, son of the late Gen. John H. Page, who returned this fall from several years' residence in Manila, P.I., is located at 908 South Burlington avenue, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Page has opened a shop for the sale of Philippine hand embroidery and will be glad to fill mail orders for lingerie or infants' garments for Service friends and acquaintances. Mr. Page is in New Mexico, where he recently went for his health.

Among those attending the annual Charity Ball given for the benefit of the Children's Hospital at the New Willard, Washington, on Jan. 15, were Major General Commandant Barnett, of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Henry C. Mustin, Capt. Francis M. Barber, U.S.N., Mrs. Benjamin Reeves Russell, Mrs. Henry A. Wiley, the Misses Elizabeth and Roberta Wiley, Miss Ruth Wilson, Lieut. Theodore Wilkinson, U.S.N., Miss Suzanne Chase, Miss Alexandre Fitch, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frederick R. Harris, Lieut. Vaughn Coman, U.S.N., Col. and Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman, Mrs. Roscoe C. Butler, Major and Mrs. Mason Gulick, Comdr. John P. Jackson, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond C. R. P. Rodgers, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralston Holmes, Miss Margaret Tillman, Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald Davis, Col. George O. Squier, U.S.A., Surg. and Mrs. Cary Grayson, Miss Edith Benham, Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., Asst. Paym. Smith Hempstone, U.S.N., Col. and Mrs. William W. Harts, U.S.A., and Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Gerrish Smith, of President's Hill, Quincy, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter,

ter, Miss Betty Dent Smith, to Mr. E. Hugh Hill, of New Haven, Conn. Miss Smith's grandfather was Louis Dent of California, whose sister married President Grant. Her father is vice president and general manager of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, of Quincy, and is a graduate of the Naval Academy, '01.

#### ARMY AVIATORS MISSING.

Up to the time of this writing no trace had been found of Lieut. Col. Harry G. Bishop, 8th Field Art., and Lieut. William A. Robertson, Cav., U.S.A., who were lost while making a flight in an Army airplane from the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., on Jan. 10. Among the searching parties sent out after them were an Army motorcycle squad, automobiles carrying U.S. troops and others with civilians, while on Jan. 15 three military airplanes, each carrying a pilot and observer, left San Diego on Jan. 15, to make a flight over the mountains to Calexico, Cal., from near which place vague reports came that the missing aviators had been seen. According to newspaper despatches from San Diego, it was officially announced that Colonel Bishop and Lieutenant Robertson were without authority in making the flight, and it was said both might be subject to trial by court-martial in the event of their return.

The Governor of Lower California ordered his troops to assist in the search. Hope for the two aviators has not been abandoned. It is pointed out that the tribes of Indians inhabiting the section in which Colonel Bishop and Lieutenant Robertson probably are lost are most friendly. The official view is that the airplane became disabled, and the officers have been unable to communicate with their headquarters.

#### ARMY ITEMS.

The Army transport Sheridan sailed from Manila Jan. 15 with the following military passengers for San Francisco: Col. Charles M. Gandy, M.C.; Capt. Frank L. Pyle, P.S.; Capt. William H. Peek, C.A.; Capt. Charles H. Errington, Q.M.C.; 1st Lieut. Oliver L. Spiller, C.A.; 1st Lieut. Donald P. McCord, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. James A. Simpson, M.R.C.; Major Frank A. Grant, Q.M.C.; Capt. William H. Winters, Q.M.C.; Capt. Andrew C. Wright, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Archibald T. Colley, Cav.; 1st Lieut. John K. Boles, Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Holmes, M.R.C., and 2d Lieut. William H. Sullivan, P.S.

The Army transport Logan arrived at San Francisco on Jan. 15 with twenty-six officers, including Cols. Edward Burr, C.E., John F. Guillefoyle, 4th Cav.; Major David B. Case, Q.M.C.; Capts. Conrad S. Babcock, 4th Cav., Arthur T. Dalton, 2d Inf., Frederick W. Pitts and Walter E. Pruden, 32d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Charles Lynch, Med. Corps; Capts. Johnson F. Hammond, Adna G. Wilde and John G. Ingold, Med. Corps. On board also were Misses F. Calvert, E. E. Sweet and E. N. Bannon, on duty; 173 casualties, 48 sick, 8 insane and 56 general prisoners.

Chaplain Jeremiah A. Lenihan, 4th Cav., U.S.A., who has resigned from the Army, to take effect March 1, 1917, was appointed a chaplain in the Army Dec. 12, 1912. He is a native of Pennsylvania.

Capt. Charles C. Herman, Jr., 26th U.S. Inf., has resigned from the Army, to take effect Jan. 13, 1917. He is a native of Maryland and entered the Service Feb. 2, 1901, as a second lieutenant, 3d U.S. Infantry.

Capt. Brice P. Disque, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who has resigned from the Army to date from Jan. 15, 1917, is a distinguished graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and is a graduate of the Staff College. He first entered the military service as a private in the 4th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, serving vith command in Philippine campaigns and being advanced to sergeant, first sergeant and second lieutenant. He entered the Army as a second lieutenant in the 5th Cavalry. Captain Disque is a native of Ohio.

The War Department has authorized the payment of \$50 to Mexican undertakers for the return of the body of Corp. John A. Stewart, Co. C, 9th U.S. Inf., which was found near Laredo last week. Reports to the Department convinced the authorities that Corporal Stewart came to his death by suicide.

Pvt. James Hohle, Jr., Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., a military prisoner at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., was shot and dangerously wounded by a sentry on Jan. 13, 1917, while attempting to escape. Another prisoner, William Cole, who managed to escape off the reservation, was captured by Policeman O'Sullivan.

Capt. William F. C. Jepson, 14th U.S. Inf., was tried at Fort Worden, Wash., Nov. 8, 1916, on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in violation of the 61st Article of War: In that while in command of the post of Fort St. Michael, Alaska, and being responsible for certain woolen blankets, the property of the United States, which he was unable to produce or account for; having been told by a quartermaster sergeant that if he would not too closely scrutinize the papers in survey proceedings, he, the quartermaster sergeant, would make up the shortage arising from the inability of Captain Jepson to produce said blankets or to account for them; having thereafter issued an affidavit verified by a private of Co. D, 14th Inf., containing a statement to the effect that twenty-nine blankets had been consumed by fire which destroyed the post laundry Oct. 27, 1916, and that said blankets had either been in the use of the men who operated the laundry or had been placed therein for the weekly wash; well knowing that said statement to the effect that the fire had consumed the blankets was not true; did approve report of his surveying officer to the effect that he believed that the blankets were consumed by fire, although he well knew that the report of the surveying officer was founded on an erroneous and fictitious affidavit and certificate, and that his approval thereof was a fraud upon the United States. The court found Captain Jepson guilty of the charge and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service of the United States. The President, however, confirmed the sentence, but commuted it to the loss of twenty files on the lineal list of captains of Infantry. Captain Jepson is a native of Germany and entered the Army as a private in the 3d Infantry Nov. 7, 1898.

Capt. Fred H. Gallup, 3d U.S. Field Art.; William H. Armstrong, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, and Harry Graham, 26th Inf., U.S.A., were tried at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in June, 1916, on charges of conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen. The three officers while on duty as students at the Army School of the Line were charged with obtaining unauthorized assistance by consulting a published map while on practical sketching work in the solution of a competitive problem for class standing, and by transferring from said map to their sketches

certain contours and other relevant data, and in turning in the sketches so fraudulently prepared as their solutions of said problem. Each of the officers was sentenced to dismissal by the court and the sentence has been confirmed by the President. The officers named ceased to be officers of the Army from Jan. 16, 1917. Captain Gallup is a native of Iowa and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1899. Captain Armstrong is a native of Scotland, and entered the Service as a second lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, in April, 1902. Captain Graham entered the Army as a private in the 12th Infantry in June, 1899, having previously served as a first lieutenant in the 4th Ohio Infantry.

Capt. Wilbur T. Wright and 1st Lieut. Frank A. Spencer, 2d Field Art., N.G.N.Y., are to undergo trial by G.C.M. for the tying of Pvt. Max Kellerman and several other men of the 2d Field Artillery to the wheels of a gun carriage in the armory last week, while the men were military prisoners. General Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, issued the order for the trial of the two officers after reading the report of Col. Thomas Q. Donaldson, U.S.A., who made an investigation of the case. The officers will be tried under the 62d Article of War, which is as follows: "Offenses not specifically covered by other articles of war may be charged under the heading of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." Colonel Donaldson found that Lieutenant Spencer had ordered Pts. Max Kellerman, Ralph and Earl Pingree, Elmer St. George and James J. Foley, all military prisoners, backed against gun carriages while their arms were stretched out, and their hands tied to rims of wheels. The five privates also were ordered court-martialed on the charge of refusing to obey the orders of Lieutenant Spencer when he told them to clean out the armory ring. They gave as their reason that they had received nothing to eat during the day. Lieutenant Spencer thereupon "spread-eagled" them, but did not feed them. Col. George A. Wingate, Capt. Wilbur T. Wright and 1st Lieut. Frank A. Spencer, of the 2d Field Artillery, were ordered to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., on Jan. 12 and await further orders. Although all the above officers are still held in the Federal service the name of Colonel Wingate was not included in the court-martial order. A colonel of the U.S. Army was tried by G.C.M. last year for keeping a private, who was a prisoner, handcuffed to a seat, for a number of days, and also for keeping the private chained to a pole from Aug. 28 to Sept. 5. The charge under which this colonel was tried was "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." He was found "not guilty," and was acquitted. General Wood disapproved the finding and said it was an entire miscarriage of justice.

Capt. August U. Dunning, 5th U.S. Inf., N.G.N.J., tried recently at Fort Hancock, N.J., on a charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to dismissal and this sentence has been confirmed by the President to take effect Jan. 19. Captain Dunning was charged with neglecting his duties, and also, in failing to obey order and of using insubordinate and disrespectful language to the mustering officer.

Capt. Samuel Van Leer, 13th U.S. Cav., who has resigned from the Army, first served as a captain in the 1st Tennessee Volunteer Infantry in the war with Spain, and also in the 37th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in the Philippine Insurrection. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the 15th U.S. Cavalry, reaching his captaincy 1907. He has been serving on the Mexican border.

## THE ARMY.

### S.O. 14, JAN. 17, WAR DEPT.

Leave one month, upon arrival in United States, granted Capt. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 6th Cav.

Capt. Henry R. Richmond, Cav., D.O.L., relieved duty at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley; placed 13th Cav.

Major Albie W. Williams, M.C., and 1st Lieut. James W. Hart, M.R.C., report soon as practicable at Fort Myer, addition present duties connection examination of candidates for provisional appointment as second lieutenants.

Major John A. Clark, M.C., assigned station at Fort Porter; completion duties in Southern Department will proceed to station.

Capt. Troup Miller, Cav., D.O.L., relieved duty at Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn., and detailed professor of military science and tactics at Trinity College, Hartford; proceed to Hartford.

*Changes in Army Regulations No. 48, G.O. 70, War Dept.; Bulletin No. 56, War Dept., and Changes in Uniform Specifications No. 7, War Dept., will be found on page 674 of this issue.*

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

*Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 16, 1917.*

#### Promotions in the Army.

##### Quartermaster Corps.

Lieut. Col. Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M.C., to be colonel from Jan. 12, 1917, vice Cruse, appointed brigadier general, Q.M.C. Major William C. Cannon, Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 12, 1917, vice Wood, promoted.

##### Field Artillery Arm.

Second Lieut. Clarence E. Bradburn, 8th Field Art., to be first lieutenant from Aug. 17, 1916, vice Parker, 4th Field Art., promoted.

*The nominations of the provisional second lieutenants, U.S.A., appointed as a result of the examinations of Aug. 21, 1916, are published on page 663.*

### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

*Nomination confirmed by the Senate Jan. 18, 1917.*

#### Member of the California Débris Commission.

Col. Edward Burr to be a member of the California Débris Commission.

*Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 18, 1917.*

#### Appointments in the Army.

##### General Officer.

Col. Joseph E. Kuhn to be brigadier general. Inspector General's Department.

Col. John L. Chamberlain to be inspector general, with the rank of brigadier general.

##### Chaplain.

Rev. Julius J. Babst to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant.

##### Appointment, by transfer, in the Army.

First Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson to be first lieutenant in the Field Artillery Arm.

### ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Sec. III, G.O. 65, War D., 1915, and by Sec. I, G.O. 13, and Sec. IV, G.O. 58, War D., 1916.

II.—Rescinds G.O. 14, War D., 1907, as amended by Sec. II, G.O. 11, War D., 1916, and substitutes therefor new regulations and instructions governing the issue of ordnance stores to state and territorial educational institutions and to state soldiers and sailors orphans' homes.

### EXAMINATION FOR JUDGE ADVOCATE.

G.O. 2, JAN. 4, 1917, WAR DEPT.

1. An examination of majors, captains and first lieutenants of the Regular Army, with a view to their selection for appointment to fill vacancies in the grade of major in the Judge Advocate General's Department, will be held at the headquarters of the Eastern, Central, Western, Southern, Hawaiian Departments, the headquarters of the United States troops in the Panama Canal Zone, the headquarters of the Philippine Department, and the headquarters of the 15th Infantry, Tientsin, China, beginning at eight a.m. on May 10, 1917, or as soon thereafter as practicable. No officer who has not served as a commissioned officer of the Regular Army for at least eight years will be regarded as eligible to take the examination.

2. Eligible officers who desire to take the examination will make application to the commanding officer of that one of the commands mentioned in the preceding paragraph in which they are stationed, and each of such commanding officers is authorized to issue the necessary orders to assemble applicants at his headquarters on the date set for the examination.

G.O. 3, JAN. 10, 1917, BROWNSVILLE DISTRICT.

1. Effective Jan. 10, 1917, the Regular troops at Brownsville, Texas, as prescribed in the table "Troops," are organized into a provisional brigade, which will be known as the Brownsville Regular Brigade.

2. In addition to control of the old Fort Brown military reservation and over the camps of the organizations composing the brigade, the military police and military sanitation of the city of Brownsville, Texas, will be in charge of the commanding officer of the Brownsville Regular Brigade. The composition of the brigade is as follows:

Brownsville Regular Brigade—Commander, Col. E. E. Hatch, 4th Inf.; adjutant, Major J. F. Preston, 4th Inf.

Troops—1st Regiment of Engineers, less Cos. C, D, E and F; 2d Field Battalion, Signal Corps; 2d Squadron, 3d Cav.; Battery D, 4th Field Art.; Battery F, 5th Field Art.; 4th Infantry, 36th Infantry, Field Hospital No. 5, Ambulance Company No. 5, and Pack Train No. 17.

By command of Brigadier General Parker:

F. D. EVANS, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Gen., District Adjutant.

G.O. 6, JAN. 10, 1917, THIRTEENTH PROVISIONAL DIV.

1. In compliance with G.O. 1, Headquarters, Brownsville District, Jan. 4, 1917, the following staff officers are announced as the division staff:

Thirteenth Provisional Division—Commander, Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A.

Personal Staff—Aide-de-camp (acting), Capt. Cortland Parker, F.A., D.O.L.; aide-de-camp, 1st Lieut. Paul C. Raborg, Cav.

Division Staff—Chief of staff, Major Walter C. Babcock, Gen. Staff; adjutant, Major Louis M. Nuttman, 4th Inf.; inspector, Col. Grote Hutcheson, Cav.; judge advocate, Major A. S. Buford, Jr., Virginia N.G.; quartermaster, Capt. Alfred Aloe, Q.M.C.; surgeon, Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, M.C.; sanitary inspector, Major Jay R. Shook, M.C.; engineer, Major William C. Wootten, C.E.; signal officer, Major Frank E. Hopkins, 8th F.A.; officer in charge of National Guard instruction, Major Lincoln F. Kilbourne, Inf., D.O.L.

Assistants to Division Staff—Assistant adjutant, Capt. George Gruner, 3d Cav.; assistant inspector, —; assistant judge advocate, Capt. George V. Strong, 6th Cav.; assistant signal officer, Capt. George A. Wieczorek, Signal Corps; assistant to officer in charge of National Guard instruction, Capt. John De C. Hall, 4th Inf.

Attached to Division Staff—Assistant mustering officer, Major Charles G. French, 4th Inf.; inspector of records, Major Charles G. French, 4th Inf.

JAMES PARKER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Commanding.

BULLETIN 1, JAN. 1, 1917, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Effective Jan. 1, 1917, until further orders, a compulsory issue of two-tenths crate bacon and two rations of hard bread per month will be made. The extra cost of the hard bread will be adjusted under Army Regulations 1221.

By command of Major General Funston:

MALVERN-HILL BARNUM, Col. G.S., Chief of Staff.

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. William E. Horton, Q.M.C., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Q.M., Eastern Department, and as Q.M., 1st Division, and to Washington for duty. (Jan. 13, War D.)

Major Walter M. Whitman, Q.M.C., from duty at West Point, N.Y., and from further temporary duty in Southern Department at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., not later than March 1, 1917, for duty as Q.M., relieving 1st Lieut. George F. Brady, retired, who will report to C.O., Plattsburgh Barracks, for duty as assistant to the Q.M. (Jan. 12, War D.)

The resignation by Capt. Brice P. Disque, Q.M.C. (Cav.), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, Jan. 15, 1917. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Leave two months to Capt. Fred E. Buchan (Cav.), Q.M.C. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Capt. Linwood E. Hanson, Q.M.C., now at Fort Sam Houston, is relieved from temporary duty at Llano Grande, Texas, and will report to School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort Sam Houston, for taking prescribed course for officers. (Dec. 26, S.D.)

Leave four months, about Jan. 20, 1917, to 2d Lieut. George F. Lovell, Q.M.C., Nogales, Ariz. (Dec. 28, S.D.)

So much of Par. 45, S.O. 3, Jan. 4, 1917, War D., as assigns Major Mathew E. Saville, Q.M.C. (Inf.), to the 11th Infantry, Feb. 23, 1917, is amended so as to assign him to the 14th Infantry, on the date specified. He will join battalion. (Jan. 15, War D.)

Capt. Joseph F. Gohn, Q.M.C., Camp Overton, Mindanao, upon being relieved by Capt. Edmund B. Gregory, 27th Inf. (recently detailed in Q.M. Corps), to Manila for duty. (Nov. 27, P.D.)

The C.O., Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, will designate an officer to relieve Major Le Vert Coleman, Q.M.C., as Q.M. at that post, when Major Coleman will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty, relieving Lieut. Col. Joseph L. Knolton, Q.M.C. (Nov. 28, P.D.)

The following officers having been detailed in the Q.M. Corps are assigned to stations as follows: Capt. William E. Persons, 15th Inf. (detail effective Dec. 3, 1916), to Manila; Capt. Edmund B. Gregory, 27th Inf. (detail effective Dec. 5, 1916), to Manila as assistant to department quartermaster; Capt. Ralph Talbot, Jr., 15th Cav. (detail effective Dec. 3, 1916), to Camp Overton, Mindanao. (Nov. 29, P.D.)

The following officers having been detailed in the Q.M. Corps are assigned to stations as follows: Capt. William E. Persons, 15th Inf. (detail effective Dec. 3, 1916), to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao; Capt. Edmund B. Gregory, 27th Inf. (detail effective Dec. 5, 1916), to Camp Overton, Mindanao. (Nov. 27, P.D.)

Capt. Joseph F. Gohn, Q.M.C., Camp Overton, Mindanao, upon being relieved by Capt. Ralph Talbot, Jr., 15th Cav. (recently detailed in Q.M. Corps), will proceed to Manila for duty. (Nov. 28, P.D.)

Leave twenty days to Lieut. Col. Hugh J. Gallagher, Q.M.C. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Sergt. John H. Ringe, Q.M.C., Presidio of Monterey, to Fort Winfield Scott, to arrive Jan. 29 to report to the president of the examining board for final examination for provisional appointment as second lieutenant in the Army. (Jan. 8, War D.)

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examination of Sergt. Paul Hertzberg; at Fort Worden, Wash., for the examination of Sergt. Jacob O. Berven. (Dec. 30, Western D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. H. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., from his present duties and to Washington as assistant to Chief of Staff, and as president of the Army War College. (Jan. 16, War D.)

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Col. Frederic V. Abbot, C.E., president of the examining board at New York city, for examination for promotion: Major John C. Oakes and Capt. Francis B. Wilby. (Jan. 15, War D.)

So much of Par. 38, S.O. 2, Jan. 3, 1917, War D., as relates to Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E., is amended to read as follows: Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E., is assigned to the 3d Regiment of Engineers, Feb. 5, 1917. He is relieved from duty and station at San Francisco, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on transport from San Francisco about March 5, 1917, for Manila for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Leave two months, about Jan. 10, 1917, to Lieut. Col. George P. Howell, C.E., Brownsville, Texas. (Dec. 31, S.D.)

Major Curtis W. Ottwell, C.E., from duty in Militia Bureau and is detailed as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, relieving Capt. Robert S. Thomas, C.E. Major Ottwell will proceed to New York city and take station. (Jan. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Rufus W. Putnam, C.E., to duty and announced as intelligence officer of this department, with station in San Francisco, relieving Capt. Richard Park, C.E., of that duty. (Jan. 29, Western D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Burt Sapp, Engineers, unassigned, on duty as sergeant-instructor with the Pennsylvania N.G., is transferred as sergeant first class to Co. A, 1st Engineers. (Jan. 15, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Leave for twenty-one days, about Feb. 4, 1917, to Major Charles B. Gatewood, O.D., with permission to visit Panama and Colombia. (Jan. 13, War D.)

Capt. Everett S. Hughes, O.D., from duty in Southern Department, Feb. 1, 1917; to Washington, office of Chief of Ordnance, for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. George W. Brown, San Francisco, Cal., having expressed desire to relinquish unexpired portion of furlough, is relieved from further duty in Philippines and to Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Edward Stevens is placed upon the retired list at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 16, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, S.C., president of the examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion: Lieut. Col. Edgar Russel and Major Leonard D. Wildman, S.C. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Capt. Charles R. Mayo, S.C., retained in the Signal Corps from July 1, 1916, as captain, is detailed in Signal Corps, effective Jan. 13, 1917. (Jan. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, S.C., from further duty with Depot Co. K, Signal Corps, and station at Fort Sam Houston and to El Paso, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 31, S.D.)

First Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, S.C., from detail in that corps. (Jan. 13, War D.)

Capt. Shepler W. Fitzgerald, junior military aviator, S.C., to Jamaica Plain, Mass., for temporary duty in connection with aeronautics, and return to present station at Mineola, Long Island, N.Y. (Jan. 13, War D.)

Grant C. Melvin, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty as sergeant in the Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, with station at Aviation School, Chicago, Ill. (Jan. 13, War D.)

Capt. Curtis P. Miller, Depot Co. L, S.C., now at Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to arrive not later than Jan. 29, for examination for provisional appointment as second lieutenant in the Army. (Jan. 4, Western D.)

Sergt. Gilmer W. Copley, S.C., from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty at the Army Service Schools. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. David Reeves, S.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from Manila, to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Sergt. Herbert M. Ellard, S.C., is placed upon the retired list at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 11, War D.)

#### CAVALRY.

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave one month to Chaplain Jeremiah A. Lenehan, 4th Cav. (Jan. 13, War D.)

The resignation as an officer of the Army is accepted, March 1, 1917. (Jan. 12, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. B. DUGAN.

Each of the following officers, now attached to the 9th Cavalry, are assigned to that regiment: First Lieuts. Harold C. Lutz, Philip Coldwell and John K. Boles. (Jan. 16, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. DE ROSEY C. CABELL.

COL. ELLWOOD W. EVANS, ATTACHED.

Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, 10th Cav., now at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to report to Col. Henry H. Ludlow, C.A.C., president of the board, for examination for his promotion. (Jan. 29, Western D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

First Lieut. Alexander L. James, Jr., 15th Cav., is transferred from the Department Hospital, Manila, to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to sail from Manila Dec. 15, 1916, for treatment. (Nov. 25, P.D.)

16TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILLIAM S. SCOTT.

Leave one month, about Jan. 5, 1917, to 1st Lieut. Herbert M. Ostroski, 16th Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, under exceptional circumstances. (Dec. 31, S.D.)

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. Verne R. Bell, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to the 7th Cavalry, and upon the expiration of his present leave will join that regiment. (Jan. 13, War D.)

#### CAVALRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Major Ola W. Bell, Cav., D.O.L., from duty at the Pennsylvania State College, Pa., and is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (Jan. 13, War D.)

Col. George V. H. Moseley, Pennsylvania N.G. (captain, Cavalry, D.O.L.), now in Washington, will proceed to Harrisburg, Pa., and report in person to the commanding general, 7th Division, Pennsylvania N.G., for duty. (Jan. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. William Nault, Cav., D.O.L., to Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty in connection with the supervision of military training in public high schools, and then to Denver, Colo., for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

#### CAVALRY TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis, 3d Cav., to 12th Cav.; Capt. William R. Taylor, 12th Cav., to 3d Cav. Captain Taylor will, upon expiration of his present leave, join troop to which assigned. (Jan. 12, War D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: First Lieut. Henry L. Watson, 12th Cav., to 17th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Craigie Krayenbuhl, 17th Cav., to 12th Cav. Each officer will join the regiment to which transferred. (Jan. 13, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. CHARLES T. MENOHER.

Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, 5th Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Feb. 8, 1917. Captain Briggs will report at proper time to commanding gen-

eral, Southern Department; for assignment to station and duty and will join station to which assigned. (Jan. 13, War D.)

#### 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL.

Second Lieut. John Stevenson Winslow, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Nov. 30, 1916, is assigned to 6th Field Artillery. He will report to commandant of the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, on or before Feb. 1, 1917, for duty. (Jan. 12, War D.)

#### 8TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. PEYTON C. MARCH.

Capt. George M. Brooke, Field Art., to report to Col. Peyton C. March, 8th Field Art., president of board at Fort Bliss, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 26, S.D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Sergt. Beppe Boumenot, Field Art., unassigned, from present duties with the Alabama Field Artillery, Douglas, Ariz., to Stockton, Cal., for duty as sergeant-instructor with the California N.G. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Sergt. Charles H. Polton, Field Art., unassigned, from present duties with the Virginia Field Artillery, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Los Angeles, Cal., for duty as sergeant-instructor with the California N.G. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Sergt. William Hayes, Field Art., unassigned, from present duties with Battery F, Connecticut Field Artillery, Camp Pershing, El Paso, Texas, to South Bethlehem, Pa., for duty as sergeant-instructor with Pennsylvania N.G. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Sergt. Jack Sabo, Field Art., unassigned, from present duties with the 2d Pennsylvania Field Artillery, Camp Stewart, El Paso, Texas, and to St. Louis, Mo., for duty as sergeant-instructor with the Missouri N.G. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Sergt. Walter Teasley, Field Art., unassigned, from present duties with the 2d Pennsylvania Field Artillery, Camp Stewart, El Paso, Texas, and to Kansas City, Mo., as sergeant-instructor with the Missouri N.G. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Sergt. William Brady, Field Art., unassigned, from present duties with the 3d Pennsylvania Field Artillery, Camp Stewart, El Paso, Texas, and to Topeka, Kas., for duty as sergeant-instructor with Kansas N.G. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Sergt. William Burns, Field Art., unassigned, from duties with the 3d New York Field Artillery, McAllen, Texas, to Worcester, Mass., as sergeant-instructor with Massachusetts N.G. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Sergt. George A. Ivanick, Field Art., unassigned, from duties with 3d New York Field Artillery, McAllen, Texas, to Lawrence, Mass., for duty as sergeant-instructor with the Massachusetts N.G. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Sergt. Saul B. Meyer, Field Art., unassigned, from present duties with the 3d Pennsylvania Field Artillery, Camp Stewart, El Paso, Texas, to Salem, Mass., for duty as sergeant-instructor with the Massachusetts N.G. (Jan. 11, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. Charles J. Ferris, Field Art., D.O.L., will take station in New York city. (Jan. 11, E.D.)

Leave for one month to 1st Lieut. Walter F. Winton, Field Art., D.O.L. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Robert C. F. Goetz, Field Art., D.O.L. (Jan. 12, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Capt. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., D.O.L., from his present duties, March 31, 1917, to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Sick leave until Feb. 20, 1917, to 1st Lieut. William A. Borden, C.A.C. (Jan. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Raymond E. Lee, C.A.C., D.O.L., upon his relief from duty at U.S.M.A., about March 7, 1917, and upon the expiration of any leave will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Boston, for duty. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Leave ten days to Capt. James M. Wheeler, C.A.C., D.O.L. (Jan. 13, War D.)

Leave two months, about Jan. 14, 1917, to Capt. James P. Robinson, C.A.C. (Jan. 12, E.D.)

Leave three months, upon his arrival in United States, to Capt. William H. Peek, C.A.C. (Jan. 13, War D.)

Capt. Howard L. Landers, C.A.C., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of delivering two lectures at the Coast Artillery School. (Jan. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. James L. Dunsworth, C.A.C., from duty at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., to Columbus, N.M., 1st Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, for duty. (Jan. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas I. Steere, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore., to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and report Jan. 29 for professional examination, with a view to his selection for detail as a captain in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 8, Western D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Russell A. Osmun, C.A.C. (Jan. 13, E.D.)

Leave two months, about Jan. 14, 1917, to 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Jones, C.A.C. (Jan. 13, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Allen W. Andrews, C.A. School Detachment (appointed Jan. 10, 1917, from private, C.A.C., 2d Co., Fort Rosecrans, Cal.), now on duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., to report to commandant of that school for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Charles F. Weeber, C.A.C. (appointed Jan. 10, 1917, from private, C.A.C., 4th Co., Fort Williams, Me.), on duty as an instructor, C.A. School, Fort Monroe, Va., to remain on his present duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Capt. Raymond H. Schutte, C.A.C., 2d Co., Fort Flagler, Wash., to Fort Lawton, Wash., to arrive Jan. 29, for examination for provisional appointment as second lieutenant in the Army. (Jan. 4, Western D.)

Radio Sergt. Julius Holmquist, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of San Diego, to be sent on the transport to leave March 5, 1917, for Manila for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Radio Sergt. Earl D. Van Denburg, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Pensacola, about April 1, 1917, to the Coast Defenses of San Diego for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Radio Sergt. Thomas J. Bowling, C.A.C., from duty in the Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, March 8, 1917, to the Coast Defenses of Pensacola for duty. (Jan. 16, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS, D.O.L.

Leave for two months, upon his relief from present duties, to 1st Lieut. Raymond E. Lee, C.A.C., D.O.L. (Jan. 15, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

First Sergt. Samuel J. Merriman, Headquarters Co., 1st Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 11, War D.)

#### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

Leave one month, upon his relief from present duties, to 1st Lieut. Samuel J. Heldner, 2d Inf. (Jan. 11, War D.)

#### 3TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. NOBLE.

COL. E. V. SMITH, ATTACHED.

Sergt. Arthur Amy, Co. G, 6th Inf., is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and detailed to duty at the West Virginia University, Morgantown, W.Va., Feb. 1, 1917. (Jan. 13, War D.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. BENJAMIN A. POORE.

Capt. Henry M. Bankhead, 8th Inf., detailed major of Philippine Scouts, effective this date, is assigned to the 2d Battalion and will join. (Nov. 28, P.D.)

The name of Capt. Henry M. Bankhead, 8th Inf., is placed on the D.O.L. Jan. 24, 1917, and the name of Capt. Robert John West, Inf., is removed therefrom Jan. 23. (Jan. 16, War D.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William L. Roberts, 11th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 26, S.D.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. P. O'NEIL.

COL. D. J. BAKER, ATTACHED.

Major James P. Harbeson, 21st Inf., from further treatment

at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to join his regiment. (Jan. 13, War D.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. L. WINN.

First Lieut. Arthur J. Hanlon, 24th Inf., is transferred to the 34th Infantry. (Jan. 15, War D.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. L. FAISON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Richard T. Taylor, 25th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 13, War D.)

Capt. George Steenberg, 25th Inf., will report in person to Col. Guy L. Edie, M.C., president of an Army retiring board. (Jan. 16, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Merrill E. Spalding, 25th Inf. (Jan. 17, War D.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

The resignation by Capt. Charles C. Herman, jr., 26th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 13, 1917. (Jan. 13, War D.)

#### 31ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. GORDON.

Leave one month to Capt. Burt W. Phillips, 31st Inf. (Jan. 17, War D.)

#### 32D INFANTRY.—COL. B. W. ATKINSON.

Capt. Walter E. Pruden, 32d Inf., is granted leave for twenty-three days, under exceptional circumstances, upon arrival at San Francisco about Jan. 13, 1917. (Dec. 28, H.D.)

Capt. Fred W. Pitts, 32d Inf., now sick in the Department Hospital, Honolulu, will proceed on first available transport to San Francisco Letterman General Hospital, for further treatment. (Dec. 29, H.D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. John E. Ardrey, 32d Inf. (Jan. 16, War D.)

#### 33D INFANTRY.—COL. C. E. DENTON.

The band, 33d Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco, to Empire Canal Zone, embarking on the transport scheduled to sail from New York city about Jan. 20, 1917. (Jan. 16, E.D.)

#### 34TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. E. DENTLER.

Capt. Benjamin F. Miller, 34th Inf., El Paso, Texas, to Maria, Texas, for temporary duty, relieving Capt. Warren W. Whitside, 10th Cav., who will join regiment. (Dec. 30, S.D.)

#### 35TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. FRIER.

Major Edward T. Hartmann, 35th Inf., in detail for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Feb. 23, 1917. Major Hartmann will report at the proper time to the commanding general, Southern Department, for station and duty, and will join station to which assigned. (Jan. 16, War D.)

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

from Dec. 20, 1916, is assigned to the 28th Infantry and will report. (Jan. 17, War D.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers of the Ordnance Department, to consist of Col. William S. Peirce, Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer and Major of Edward P. O'Hern, to meet at the New York Arsenal, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1917, for the purpose of making recommendation for detail of one officer to the Ordnance Department in the grade of major. Those eligible include all officers with service in the Ordnance Department who have been commissioned as majors or captains in other branches of the Service. (Jan. 13, War D.)

A board to consist of Major John B. Haggins, M.C., 1st Lieutenant Mortimer Sanderson, dental surgeon, and 1st Lieutenant Herman S. Rush, dental surgeon, is appointed to meet at Nogales, Ariz., for the examination of applicants for appointment in Dental Corps, U.S.A. (Dec. 27, S.D.)

A board to consist of Capt. William E. Dunn, 7th Field Art. and Capt. Edward G. Huber, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., for the examination of applicants for a commission in the Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps. (Jan. 2, C.D.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Lieutenant Cols. Basil H. Dutcher and Bailey K. Ashford, M.C., and Contract Surgeon Francis Carbalieira is appointed to meet at the post hospital, San Juan, P.R., Jan. 17, relative to the physical examination of officers directed to take the annual riding test. (Jan. 10, D.P.R.)

A board to consist of Capt. Arthur R. Ehrbeck, Capt. Francis K. Newcomer and 1st Lieutenant Frederick W. Bonfils, 2d Engrs., 1st Lieutenant Charles E. B. Flagg, M.C., and 1st Lieutenant Herbert C. Lasseter, M.C., to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 29, 1917, to conduct the examination for qualified enlisted men, and other candidates, to determine fitness for provisional appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. (Jan. 4, Western D.)

A board to consist of Major Sam F. Bottoms, Capt. Richard K. Cravens and 1st Lieutenant Frederick A. Price, Jr., C.A.C., 1st Lieutenant Norman D. Morgan, M.R.C., and 1st Lieutenant Justin M. Wheate, M.R.C., to meet at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., Jan. 29, 1917, to conduct examination for qualified enlisted men, and other candidates, to determine their fitness for provisional appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. (Jan. 4, Western D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Robert F. Woods, C.A.C., Capt. Edgar N. Coffey, retired, 1st Lieutenant Charles E. Butts, M.R.C., 1st Lieutenant Frank E. Emery, Jr., C.A.C., and 1st Lieutenant Edward R. Northrop, M.R.C., to meet at Fort George Wright, Wash., Jan. 29, 1917, to conduct examination for qualified enlisted men, and other candidates, to determine their fitness for provisional appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. (Jan. 4, Western D.)

A board to consist of Major Murray Baldwin, retired, Capt. Henry W. Bunn, O.A.C., 1st Lieutenant Charles A. Betts, M.R.C., 1st Lieutenant Gooding Packard, O.A.C., and 1st Lieutenant Ira C. Brown, M.R.C., to meet at Fort Lawton, Wash., Jan. 29, 1917, to conduct examination for qualified enlisted men, and other candidates, to determine their fitness for provisional appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. (Jan. 4, Western D.)

A board to consist of Lieutenant Col. George T. Patterson, O.A.C., Major William R. Davis, M.C., Major William H. Tefft, M.C., Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, retired, and Capt. Hugh K. Taylor, O.A.C., at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Jan. 29, 1917, to conduct examination for qualified enlisted men, and other candidates, to determine their fitness for provisional appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. (Jan. 4, Western D.)

A board to consist of Major Frank A. Barton, 1st Cav., Major Herbert C. Gibner, M.C., Capt. Guy S. Norvell, 1st Cav., Capt. George E. Honck, Oregon M.C., N.G., and Capt. Louis A. Kunzig, 21st Inf., at Camp John H. Beaman, Calexico, Cal., Jan. 29, 1917, to conduct examination for qualified enlisted men, and other candidates, to determine their fitness for provisional appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. (Jan. 4, Western D.)

A board at Washington Barracks, D.C., Feb. 7, for the examination of candidates to determine their fitness for appointment as Army field clerks. Detail: Lieutenant Col. Joseph P. Tracy, A.G., Major Allie W. Williams, M.C., and 1st Lieutenant James W. Hart, M.R.C. (Jan. 15, War D.)

A board to meet at Washington for the examination of officers of the Signal Corps for examination for promotion. Detail: Lieutenant Cols. George O. Squier and Charles McK. Saltzman, S.C., Majors Carl F. Hartmann, S.C., and Allie W. Williams, M.C., and 1st Lieutenant James W. Hart, Med. Res. Corps. (Jan. 16, War D.)

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel Ezra B. Fuller, retired, in addition to duties as librarian, the Army Service Schools, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Leavenworth High School, Leavenworth, Kas. (Jan. 18, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of the Army, to date from Sept. 24, 1916, of Captain Frank L. Graham, retired, under a provision of Sec. 24, Act of June 3, 1916, is announced. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Major Ralph R. Stogsdall, retired, from duty at the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., to active duty as A.Q.M., Philadelphia, Pa. (Jan. 15, War D.)

## PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following officers will report in person to the district commander at San Juan on Jan. 17, 1917, for the physical examination and riding test: Col. William P. Burnham, Porto Rico Regt.; Lieutenant Col. Orval P. Townsend, Porto Rico Regt.; Lieutenant Col. Basil H. Dutcher, M.C.; Lieutenant Col. Bailey K. Ashford, M.C.; Major John M. Field, Porto Rico Regt.; Major Edwin J. Griffith, Porto Rico Regt., and Major Miles K. Taulbee, Porto Rico Regt. (Jan. 10, D.P.R.)

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of Army officers are ordered to take effect on the date indicated after his name:

Col. Daniel L. Howell, 2d Inf., to 26th Inf., as attached, Jan. 21, 1917.

Major Edwin Bell, 15th Inf., to 7th Inf., Jan. 31, 1917.

Capt. Wilber A. Blain, 1st Inf., to 19th Inf., Feb. 2, 1917.

Capt. Jacob E. Fickel, 31st Inf., to 6th Inf., Feb. 2, 1917.

Capt. John E. Thomas, Jr., 1st Inf., to 17th Inf., Feb. 26, 1917.

Capt. Harry E. Knight, 1st Inf., to 35th Inf., Feb. 19, 1917.

First Lieutenant Thomas J. Camp, 2d Inf., to 20th Inf., Feb. 2, 1917.

First Lieutenant Alfred E. Sawkins, 32d Inf., to 22d Inf., Jan. 31, 1917.

Capt. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., to 11th Cav., Jan. 31, 1917.

Capt. Leonard W. Prunty, 4th Cav., to 7th Cav., Feb. 14, 1917.

Capt. Varian D. Dixon, 4th Cav., to 10th Cav., March 18, 1917.

First Lieutenant Harrison H. C. Richards, 4th Cav., to 3d Cav., Jan. 31, 1917.

First Lieutenant Ernest G. Cullum, 4th Cav., to 11th Cav., Feb. 18, 1917.

First Lieutenant Robert M. Cheney, 4th Cav., to 5th Cav., March 16, 1917.

First Lieutenant George S. Gay, 9th Field Art., to 5th Field Art., March 1, 1917.

Chaplain William R. Scott, 2d Inf., to 17th Inf., Feb. 1, 1917.

Each officer will proceed on the first available transport on or after the date of his relief to the United States, and upon his arrival at San Francisco will join the regiment to which transferred. (Jan. 12, War D.)

## TRANSFERS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The following transfers and assignments are ordered to take effect on the date indicated after each name:

Major Edward Sigerfoos, 7th Inf., to 15th Inf., Jan. 31, 1917.

Capt. Walter S. Drysdale, 19th Inf., to 8th Inf., Feb. 2, 1917.

Capt. De Witt C. T. Grubbs, 5th Inf., to 31st Inf., Feb. 2, 1917.

Capt. Forrest E. Overholser, 17th Inf., to 1st Inf., Feb. 26, 1917.

Capt. Charles M. Blackford, 35th Inf., to 1st Inf., Feb. 28, 1917.

First Lieutenant Clarence H. Danielson, 20th Inf., to 2d Inf., Feb. 21, 1917.

First Lieutenant David B. Falk, Jr., 23d Inf., to 32d Inf., Jan. 31, 1917.

Capt. Ephraim F. Graham, 2d Cav., to 4th Cav., Jan. 21, 1917.

Capt. Joseph I. McMullen, 2d Cav., to 4th Cav., Feb. 14, 1917.

First Lieutenant Cuthbert P. Stearns, 3d Cav., to 4th Cav., Jan. 31, 1917.

First Lieutenant John C. Wyeth, 5th Field Art., to 9th Field Art., March 1, 1917.

Chaplain John L. Maddox, 17th Inf., to 2d Inf., Feb. 1, 1917.

Each of the officers named belonging to regiments in the Southern Department, who is transferred or assigned to a regiment serving in the Hawaiian or Philippine Department, and not under other orders, upon being relieved by an officer returning from foreign service, will sail on the first available transport leaving San Francisco for Honolulu, H.T., and Manila, P.I., and join the regiment to which he is transferred or assigned; other officers assigned will proceed on the first available transport. Troop, battery and company officers will be assigned to such organizations by the respective regimental commanders. (Jan. 12, War D.)

## REGULAR ARMY RESERVE.

Mess Sergeant Warren H. Armstrong, Regular Army Reserve, Cav., San Antonio, Texas, to duty at the Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill., Feb. 1, 1917. (Jan. 17, War D.)

## DETAILED TO NATIONAL GUARD DUTY.

Each of the following officers is detailed to act as senior inspector-instructor for the tentative National Guard division specified after his name and will proceed to the place indicated and take station for duty accordingly: Col. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Inf., (attached 9th Inf.), 14th Division, Kansas City, Mo.; Col. Clarence E. Dentler, 34th Inf., 16th Division, Portland, Ore.; Col. Edwin A. Root, 30th Inf., 12th Division, Springfield, Ill.; Col. Ernest V. Smith, Inf., (attached 6th Inf.), 9th Division, Atlanta, Ga., (Jan. 15, War D.)

Leave one month, upon relief from present duties, to Capt. William T. McMillan, 10th Inf., (Jan. 15, War D.)

The following officers to Chicago, Ill., for assisting in making the annual armory inspections of the National Guard stationed in the Central Department: Lieutenant Cols. James A. Ryan, 1st Cav., Edward N. Jones, Jr., 20th Inf., Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 19th Inf., and Paul A. Wolf, Inf., D.O.L.; Major Douglas Settle, Inf., unassigned, Major Perry L. Miles, Inf., D.O.L., and Major James V. Heidt, Inf., (Jan. 11, War D.)

## RESIGNATIONS OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

The resignations of the following officers of the National Guard in the Federal service were accepted by the President on the dates given:

Jan. 11—Major Robert D. Palmer, adjutant, 2d Brigade, Ohio N.G.

Jan. 12—Chaplain Jay A. Holmes, 6th Inf., Ohio N.G.; Capt. Leonidas J. Holland, 4th Inf., Missouri N.G.; Capt. William S. Huddleston, Jr., 1st Inf., Indiana N.G.; 2d Lieutenant John W. Sherman, 4th Inf., Texas N.G.; 2d Lieutenant Henry S. Merrick, 1st Cav., Iowa N.G.; Major Irving Adams, 5th Inf., Maryland N.G.; Capt. George F. Holland, M.C., Indiana N.G.; 1st Lieutenant John C. Peterson, 2d Inf., Iowa N.G.; Capt. Robert E. Soto, 1st Inf., Arizona N.G.; 2d Lieutenant Bee R. Osborne, 3d Inf., Kentucky N.G.; 2d Lieutenant Edgar W. Bagnall, 5th Inf., Nebraska N.G.; 1st Lieutenant Charles H. Davis, 5th Inf., Nebraska N.G.; Capt. Charles S. Yeomans, 10th Field Art., Connecticut N.G.; Capt. James B. De Mott, 23d Inf., New York N.G., and Col. Wiley C. Rodman, 2d Inf., North Carolina N.G.

Jan. 15—First Lieutenant Clarence J. Henry, 3d Inf., Ohio N.G.; Chaplain Robert M. Green, 6th Inf., Pennsylvania N.G., and Capt. Frank P. Ruddat, 2d Field Art., Pennsylvania N.G.

The resignations of the following officers were accepted by the President on Jan. 16: Major Homer Scott, M.C., Arkansas N.G.; Capt. Julian F. Scott, 12th Inf., New York N.G.; 1st Lieutenant George W. Bowes, Troop B, Cav., Oklahoma N.G.; Capt. Fred C. Burnett, 2d Inf., Arkansas N.G.

Jan. 16—First Lieutenant Clarence J. Henry, 3d Inf., Ohio N.G.; Chaplain Robert M. Green, 6th Inf., Pennsylvania N.G., and Capt. Frank P. Ruddat, 2d Field Art., Pennsylvania N.G.

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January 20, 1917.

GEORGE A. KING WILLIAM B. KING WILLIAM E. HARVEY  
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To the Stockholders of The Army and Navy Co-operative Company:

Your proxy for the annual stockholders' meeting has not yet been received. The Company is now at a crucial stage. Sufficient proxies have not been received to have a quorum present, without which no business can be transacted. Hence it is requested that you fill out your proxy, have your signature properly witnessed, and return same to the Proxy Committee.

The annual meeting will have to be adjourned until sufficient proxies are received; and stockholders serving in the Philippines, Hawaii, Panama, and other foreign possessions are earnestly requested to forward their proxies for this adjourned meeting.

C. A. DEVOL,  
 Major General, U.S.A., Retired,  
 President, Army and Navy Co-operative Co.

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Newspaper publication was given on Jan. 17, to the fact that Thomas Fortune Ryan, the New York capitalist at present domiciled in Washington, D.C., had offered to the War Department about a year ago approximately 2,000 acres of land on his estate in Nelson County, Va., for a Cavalry remount depot. No definite portion has been designated by Mr. Ryan as available for the Government. H. H. Vreeland, his confidential agent, said that the financier had merely notified the Government that he was willing to turn over to the War Department about 2,000 acres, or as much as was needed for the depot. Mr. Ryan's idea is that the Cavalry might use the land as a breeding and breaking ground for re-

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## EXAMINATIONS

We instruct by correspondence or in class. Write for catalog B. Twelve successful candidates in the August examination for 2nd Lieutenant, Army. MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, UNION BRIDGE, MD.

mounts and the development of efficient Cavalrymen. Mr. Ryan was inspired to make the gift, it was said, simply by a desire to be of service to the Government in its plans for military preparedness. The land in Nelson County is especially adapted for the purpose for which it has been offered because it is in the heart of the thoroughbred breeding district of Virginia, where grazing and climatic facilities for horses are excellent. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, refused to confirm or deny the story that the Government had failed to accept Mr. Ryan's offer. "I think any information should come from Mr. Ryan himself," Secretary Baker said to a reporter of the New York Times. "I feel it improper to make any comment on the matter."

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., on his return to Columbus, N.M., on Jan. 17, from a visit to the punitive expedition in Mexico, expressed the opinion that the menace of border raids by Mexican rebels and bandits had been reduced to such an extent that the Regular forces now were sufficient for protective purposes. "Our frontier is pretty well cleaned up now," said General Funston, "and for the present we do not look for any more raids across our line. In the event of withdrawal, we shall have sufficient Regulars to forestall any hostile attempts. Of course it would be pure speculation to say there would be no more raids. So, although we do not look for any, we will be nevertheless prepared." General Funston reviewed the troops at Columbus on Jan. 18.

A dispatch from Pensacola, Fla., stating that two British vessels armed with 8-inch rapid fire guns, had been permitted to clear, on Jan. 18, indicates that there is to be no immediate change in the Government's attitude towards armed merchantmen. Each of the vessels in question carried the armament mounted over its stern. The outcome of a meeting between these or similar vessels and the German raider now at large in the South Atlantic lanes is a topic of interest in diplomatic circles.

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## NAVY STAFF PROMOTIONS.

Navy experience illustrates the fable of King Log and King Stork. The labors of the Plucking Board were not found altogether satisfactory, but however they may have been criticized, the grievances they created were confined to individuals; while those resulting from the change from elimination to selection threaten to create very general discontent in the naval service. Navy officers while they recognized the theoretical advantages of selection have been distrustful of its application. They are in the state of mind of the man who was in favor of the Maine liquor law, but opposed to its enforcement. In discussing the problem of selection the Secretary of the Navy made some soothing remarks acent the fear that personal or political influences might become factors in selection.

The comment on the gratifying assurances given by Secretary Daniels is found in the announcement that President Wilson on Jan. 18 sent to Congress the nomination of P.A. Surg. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., to be medical director with the rank of rear admiral, to fill a vacancy created by the Naval Appropriation Act. He also sent the nominations of the following officers, now at the head of their respective corps, to be advanced to the permanent rank of rear admiral:

Civil Engr. Frederick R. Harris (lieutenant commander), Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Med. Dir. William C. Braisted (commander), Surgeon General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Pay Dir. Samuel McGowan, pay director (captain), Paymaster General; Naval Constr. David W. Taylor (captain), Chief Constructor.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Grayson, who has been the President's aid and physician, has passed over the heads of ten of his own rank, and of all the surgeons and all the medical inspectors. Dr. Grayson leaves behind 10 passed assistant surgeons, 85 surgeons, 15 medical inspectors and 17 medical directors who are his seniors in rank and length of service, passing 127 officers of his corps, in all. He is thirty-eight years old, has had five years and two months of sea service and about seven years and three months of shore duty. He is known as an able and efficient officer, and the feeling over his elevation is not personal, but is against the system of selection.

It is no reflection upon the professional ability, or the gracious personal characteristics of Dr. Grayson, the favored officer in this case, to say that this promotion will be received with unanimous disfavor throughout the Navy, not only because of what it accomplishes, but still more because of what it threatens. To select an officer for promotion, not because of his personal qualifications, however great these may be, but because good fortune has placed him in a position to win favor from the appointing power, is to realize the worst fears concerning the possible dangers of selection. It furnishes its own comment on the recommendation of the Secretary in his last annual report that the plan of selection already adopted for the line be applied to the Staff Corps of the Navy and the Marine Corps.

It is said to be unheard of for an officer in the Navy to be jumped over two grades. The promotion for Dr. Grayson is equal to a promotion of about 400 numbers in the line, so far as rank and pay are concerned. Such a promotion represents a reward for which an officer of the Navy generally devotes the best years of his life. Admiral George Dewey, for example, received but four numbers of promotion for winning the battle of Manila Bay, and later, when by special act of Congress he was made a full admiral, a jump of six more numbers. Naval Constructor Hobson, for his bravery in sinking the Merrimac in Santiago Harbor, received a promotion of ten numbers in reward. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, for his gallant Fort Fisher action, received only four numbers promotion in reward.

There is also criticism over the selection of the bureau chiefs, with the exception of Taylor. Chief Constructor Taylor not only has an international reputation for ability, but is the ranking officer of his corps. Medical Inspector Braisted is promoted over twenty-five officers of the Medical Corps; Paymaster McGowan over only twelve officers of the Pay Corps, and Civil Engineer Harris is advanced over the heads of thirteen officers in his corps.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 16, 1916, we said: "The Navy Department would encounter serious opposition in an attempt to put into effect promotion by selection in the staff on the general theory that the President has the constitutional right to do so. The legal authorities generally agree that the seniority laws for both the Army and Navy are unconstitutional, but up to this time the Senate has refused to recognize this principle. Without the approval of the Senate it would be impossible to put a system of selection into effect. A notable case in point is the Ray case."

The nomination of Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., to be brigadier general from Jan. 2, 1917,

vice Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, retired, was confirmed by the Senate Jan. 15, 1917.

#### A PITIFUL SPECTACLE.

In the course of its hearings on the question of universal military training, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs set apart three days to listen to the arguments presented by speakers who assembled in the national capital under the auspices of the American Union Against Militarism. These three days have passed, the speeches made by college professors, college students, Socialist writers, pacifist editors and social workers, are now a part of the record. And after following them with close attention from beginning to end, we are of the opinion that a more pitiful spectacle of ignorance of military ideals and laws, and of the ethical ideals of duty and service to one's self, one's fellows, and one's country never was made in public in this country. The most amazing feature of this spectacle is that those who spoke before the Senate Committee were men of high rank in their several communities, and yet voluntarily put themselves in the light of being grossly ignorant of the elemental facts about our military establishment. Moreover some of the statements made by the publicist type of speaker were little short of childish in their attitude of astonishment at finding that some one in the United States was trying to rectify a condition of military error we have been living under since the first volunteers were called for at the beginning of the War of Independence.

Possibly the best illustration of the kind of misinformation under which the representatives of the American Union Against Militarism are laboring, is afforded by the "tentative outline of a system designed to take the place of the proposed universal military service," that was presented by Frank Bohn, a Socialist writer of Orange, N.J., and Amos R. E. Pinchot, of New York city. The three ideas presented by Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Bohn as the basis for their military plan, which Mr. Bohn gravely suggested, should "be tried out on a brigade for a term of three years," include:

"To inaugurate a scheme of education that would include vocational training and be attractive to the laborers of the country.

"To democratize the Army by making it possible for promotions to be made on merit, and to prevent men from feeling that they will not be entitled to increased rank unless they have been through West Point.

"To give assurance that the Army will not be used for the suppression of strikes, and only in keeping off a foreign foe."

It is perfectly plain that neither Mr. Bohn nor Mr. Pinchot could ever have read the National Defense Act, or they would know that vocational training in the Army is provided for by it. As for the second idea as to "democratizing" the Army "by making it possible for promotions to be made on merit, and to prevent men from feeling that they will not be entitled to increased rank unless they have been through West Point," that, of course, shows complete ignorance as to Army regulations that give every man a chance for promotion, or misstatement which may be pardonable in a "Socialist writer," but is hardly so when coming from Mr. Pinchot, who served as a volunteer in the Spanish-American War. In another article, we have stated the fact that a majority of the officers now in the Army are not graduates of the Military Academy, and a large number have been promoted from the ranks. Of the six officers of the Army who since the Civil War have risen to the rank of lieutenant general, only one, Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, was graduated from the Military Academy. Of the other five, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles entered the military Service as a captain of Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young as a private of Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. Gen. H. C. Corbin as a second lieutenant of Ohio Volunteers; Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates as a first lieutenant in the Army from civil life, and Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee entered the military service as a private in the Army. Why should the Senate listen to the vaporings of men who are ignorant of or deliberately ignore such obvious facts as are here stated?

Socialist ideas are responsible for the third proposition as to not using the Army for the suppression of strikes. We agree with Mr. Pinchot, but on different grounds, in thinking that the Army should be relieved from performing this duty, except in case of extremity. The establishment in all of the great states of such a constabulary as they have in Pennsylvania would help in this matter. But the basic idea of military discipline is to obey orders, and without it no military organization could exist. Civilian critics of the Army commonly display ignorance, but we cannot recall within the space of so few words so complete an exhibition of ignorance of the military laws of the United States as these three propositions of Mr. Pinchot's and Mr. Bohn's display.

University undergraduates appeared as speakers on the first day of the hearing, and declared that while they appeared as individuals, they knew they represented a large element in the college life of the country. Just how large this anti-preparedness element is in one of our universities, at least, was shown on Jan. 15, at Columbia University, in New York city, when out of a total registration of more than 16,000 students, only 200 appeared to protest against the passage of the Chamberlain bill, although provision had been made for an attendance of 2,000.

It would appear that the good red blood of patriotism still throbbed through the veins of Young America!

Many of the college teachers who spoke testified that the blind obedience to orders exacted of men under military training was directly contrary to the spirit of college education, the main end of which was to teach pupils to think for themselves. Such an argument might be worthy of a pacifist, but it is scarcely so as coming from a college professor who is assumed to have some general knowledge. A modicum of that knowledge might be that military discipline is one thing, and that history shows military training does not interfere in the slightest degree with individual thought and action, or the pages of history would not be illumined as they are with tales of personal heroism and individual action in peace, as well as war, by soldiers.

The arguments presented by Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, and Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the New York Evening Post, against the plan for universal military training, were that this system would mark "a complete break with historic American educational traditions" and that "it was an entire recasting of national life and national ideals." Taken out of their context, the two statements present the exact ideal of those who favor universal military training in this country, and who believe that through it only will we attain a proper military policy, as well as a finer ideal of national service, and a stronger race of men. But as they were put forth at the Senate hearings, they put the two speakers of the American Union Against Militarism in the light of standing aghast at the prospect of any element of the people of the United States making a sincere effort to rectify, even at this late day, our long series of military blunders, and our long, costly and mortifying refusal to realize the principle that the best preventive against war is to be thoroughly prepared for war, and to have that principle deep seated in the consciousness of every man, woman and child in our country!

#### PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANTS, U.S.A.

We publish on another page the nominations of the successful candidates of the August examinations for provisional second lieutenants. The list of candidates from the Army and civil life who were successful in the October examination for appointment as provisional second lieutenants in the Army will be made public during the coming week. The Secretary of War has just acted on these appointments and it was stated at the War Department on Jan. 17 that the list was being made up preparatory to publication. Some of the successful candidates have been notified personally.

Another examination of candidates for the same grade already has been announced for this month and yet another—the fourth—will come about July 1, 1917. The successful candidates in the latter examination, however, will not be commissioned until after the graduating class at the U.S.M.A. has been "placed." It has been estimated that by mid-summer there will be 1,000 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant to be filled and that this number will be increased to fully 2,000 by the second increment of the Army increase as provided by the National Defense Act. Examinations for this huge list will be held during the next fiscal year.

Secretary Daniels laid before the House Naval Committee, on Jan. 16, his tentative plan for spending \$18,000,000 to equip Government yards for shipbuilding to hasten the strengthening of the Navy. He already has \$6,000,000 for the purpose and has asked for an additional \$12,000,000. The total would be distributed as follows: Philadelphia yard, ways and shops for two battle cruisers, \$5,000,000; New York yard, ways for one battle cruiser and necessary additional equipment, \$3,000,000; Norfolk yard, ways and additional equipment for one battle cruiser and two scout cruisers, \$6,000,000; Puget Sound yard, ways and equipment for one battle cruiser and one scout cruiser, \$3,000,000; Boston, Charleston and Portsmouth Yards, equipped for gunboat, destroyer or submarine construction, \$1,000,000. The secretary estimated that the Philadelphia plant could be equipped to lay the first battle cruiser keel in fifteen months, and that it would take eighteen months to equip the navy yards at Norfolk and Puget Sound. He declared also that even if all of the present authorized ships could be placed with private builders, it would be necessary to fit the Government yards to help out on the 1918 program, unless there was to be serious delay.

On another page of this issue we print some selections from an extensive series of replies to the proposition made in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 23, 1916, for an expression of Army opinion on the proposition that the promotion of officers of the Army be determined by length of commissioned service in their grade of the Army below the rank of colonel. The keenness of interest in the subject is shown by the very large number of replies we have received from officers in all arms of the Service, of which we are able to print only a small proportion. The number of those who object to the proposed plan as a whole is a very small percentage of the replies we have so far received. This is a clear indication of the fact that the plan has met with much favor in the Army in general. The chief objection raised is concerning the giving of credit, in estimating length of service, for service otherwise than in the Regular Army. Various correspondents suggest that a similar credit should be given for cadet service at the U.S. Military Academy, and previous service in the ranks, both of which are much better as preparation

for a commission in the Army than service in the volunteer forces. One officer gives a specific illustration regarding the superiority of Regular Army training over that received by the average National Guard officer, by stating that out of several regiments of state troops inspected by him, he found only two companies fit for the firing line, and on investigation he learned that the officers of these companies had served as non-commissioned officers in the Army. Another objection made by several correspondents is that the time of service in lower grade is too short for the greatest efficiency. An average of the periods of service in each grade suggested is: First lieutenant after five years, captain after ten years, major after twenty years, lieutenant colonels after twenty-six years, colonels after thirty-two years. Credit for a service in the Navy and Marine Corps is described as "class legislation."

During a discussion of the appropriations for the Post Office Department in the House of Representatives, on Jan. 13, Mr. Tilson raised the point of making an appropriation for the experimental use of airplanes for the mail service. Mr. Tilson's idea was that if the postal authorities would encourage the use of airplanes in an economic way, it would add materially to the number of trained aviators we would have in case of war. He pointed out the mail was being carried regularly by Army airplanes from Columbus, N.M., to Colonia Dublan, Mexico, a distance of 110 miles in sixty-six minutes, whereas it takes a passenger automobile eight hours to make the trip. He declared that he thought the Post Office Department ought to work in co-operation with the Army and Navy Departments in the development of aircraft since this "would serve a positively useful purpose in our business life, besides the training that it will give the aviators and the development in aircraft that will surely result from it." Mr. Tilson also declared that all the development of aircraft going on in Europe was almost exclusively for war purposes. . . . "All of Europe," he added, "has done nothing, comparatively, toward its use for peaceful purposes. Here we have the great opportunity of developing this new means of transportation for use in peaceful pursuits, and we should not neglect it. After the present war is over naval armament may decrease, large armies are sure to dwindle, but I for one believe that the air service has come to stay, and that it will grow in importance in peace as well as in war. If we should ever be so unfortunate as to become involved in war, every expert who is able to drive an air machine will be worth his weight in gold."

Sovereignty over the Danish West Indies passed to the United States on Jan. 17, with the exchange of ratifications of the purchase treaty by Secretary Lansing and Constantin Brun, Danish Minister to the United States. When the \$25,000,000, which is the purchase price, is paid, actual physical possession will be taken of the islands, and the American flag will be raised after fifty years of negotiations between our country and Denmark for the possession of the three islands, St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix. During the interim the government of what was a crown colony will be administered by the present Danish governor. It is regarded as probable that a joint board of Army and Navy officers will be sent to the islands soon to provide for the military protection of the group, and for the immediate establishment of a Naval station. Since the islands were first discovered by Columbus, in 1493, possession of them has changed four times, the first colonizers being the Dutch, who controlled the group from 1657 to 1667. The British took possession then for four years, and after being controlled by trading companies for nearly a century, the king of Denmark took over the group in 1754. From 1801 until 1815 it was held by the British again. In 1867 a treaty was concluded, under which the United States agreed to buy the islands for \$7,500,000, but the Senate refused to ratify the treaty, and again in 1902, it was proposed to buy them for \$5,000,000, but this time it was the Danish parliament that rejected that offer.

The commission on the establishment of additional navy yards, the senior member of which is Rear Admiral James M. Helm, U.S.N., has made a preliminary report to the Navy Department after making a tour of inspection along the Pacific seaboard. The report states that "the abolishment at this time of an existing navy yard or naval station within the continental limits of the United States would be quite without justification." It declares that the present equipment of many yards is inadequate in dry-docking facilities, berthing space, storage facilities, machinery, and other details. "It is not only unequal for the requirements of the Fleet," says the report, "but will be seriously inadequate for its proper maintenance when the Fleet is completed to its present authorized strength." It also recommends establishment of submarine bases on Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, and thorough aeronautical survey of the coast of the United States and its possessions. The commission says it is unable at this time to determine locations for aviation bases, but recommends an investigation by a board to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy of climatic, air, industrial and other conditions, where such bases may be located. There is a divergence of opinion in naval circles, the commission reports, over the location of submarine bases and there is little probability at present that naval authorities will agree on the subject.

## THE DEATH OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

The death of Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., at his home in Washington, D.C., Jan. 16, 1917, removed from the active list of the Navy the last survivor of the Civil War, and an officer whose active service extended over the record period of nearly fifty-nine years, counting from his graduation at Annapolis in 1858. He was by virtue of his appointment as Admiral March 28, 1900, the ranking naval officer in the world. He was born in 1838 and would have celebrated his eightieth birthday had he lived until Dec. 26, 1917.

The naval history of Admiral Dewey is briefly summed up in this message announcing his death sent to Congress by the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

It is with the deepest regret that I announce to the Congress the death of Admiral Dewey at four minutes to six o'clock on the afternoon of yesterday, Jan. 16, at his residence in this city.

Admiral Dewey entered the naval service of the country as an acting midshipman from the 1st Congressional District of Vermont on Sept. 23, 1854; was graduated from the Naval Academy as midshipman June 11, 1858; served with distinction throughout the war of 1861-1865, and thirty years later had risen to the rank of commodore. It was as commodore that he rendered the service in the action of Manila Bay, which has given him place forever memorable in the naval annals of the country. At the time of his death he held the exceptional rank of The Admiral of the Navy by special act of Congress. During the later years of his life he was the honored president of the General Board of the Navy, to whose duties he gave the most assiduous attention and in which office he gave a service to the Navy quite invaluable in its sincerity and quality of practical sagacity.

It is pleasant to recall what qualities gave him his well deserved fame, his practical directness, his courage without self-consciousness, his efficient capacity in matters of administration, the readiness to fight without asking any questions or hesitating about any detail. It was by such qualities that he continued and added luster to the best traditions of our Navy. He had the stuff in him which all true men admire and upon which all statesmen must depend in hours of peril. The people and the Government of the United States will always rejoice to perpetuate his name in all honor and affection.

WOODROW WILSON.

The following general order was issued by the Navy Department:

G.O. 258, JAN. 17, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

It is with feelings of genuine grief that the Secretary of the Navy announces the death at four minutes of six p.m. yesterday at his residence in Washington of the Admiral of the Navy.

The career of George Dewey "ran in full current to the end." Vermont was his mother state, and there was always in his character something of the granite of his native hills. Dewey was under fire with Farragut in the Mississippi River, and bore himself gallantly throughout the war between the states.

The battle in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, made him the foremost naval officer since Farragut and victor of the first American sea fight with a foreign foe since the War of 1812. "Gentlemen, a higher power than we have won this battle today," the Commodore said to his captains at the conclusion of the battle when it had been learned that the victory, one of the most decisive in our history, had been won without the loss of a single American seaman. In peace, in war; in sickness, in health; in victory and in conflict, and in every relation of life Admiral Dewey invariably exhibited the virtues of the patriot and the Christian.

His whole life, sixty-two years of which were spent in the Navy, was full of honorable achievement, and his service in peace has been hardly less distinguished than his laurels in war. As president of the General Board of the Navy since its inception, he has played a leading part in making the nation ready for war on the seas. The same statesmanlike qualities which he exhibited in handling the international situation at Manila after the battle of May 1, 1898, he has shown as the head of this board of naval experts.

In recognition of his victory in Manila Bay, the then Commodore was advanced one grade to that of rear admiral, and in addition received the thanks of Congress. Later by special act of Congress he was promoted to be the Admiral of the Navy, a rank never held by an American naval officer previously, although two, Porter and Farragut, were rewarded with the rank of full admiral. He was placed by Congress on the active list until such time as he might see fit to apply for retirement. But his active spirit could not rest. He never folded his hands. He chose to die on the bridge, even until the Pilot came aboard his life-raft who should take him across the bar. He died one of the foremost figures of modern times.

On the day of the funeral the flag will be displayed at half-mast at all navy yards and stations, and on board all ships in commission, and nineteen minute guns will be fired at noon from each navy yard and from the senior ship present afloat.

The Navy Department will be draped, and all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear the badge of mourning with the uniform for thirty days.

The Navy Department, by executive order, will be closed on Saturday, Jan. 20, 1917.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

Admiral Dewey was dauntless, energetic and thorough to a degree, a master hand in any work he undertook, and withal a quiet, amiable and considerate officer, idolized by all who had ever served under him. He was schooled as a young officer in the hard service of the Civil War under Farragut and early made his mark in the test of battle as an officer of exceptional ability. He saw the hardest kind of fighting all through the war, and his coolness while executive officer of the Mississippi, when she got ashore under the guns of the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson and had to be abandoned, won special official commendation from his commander, Captain Smith. He had the experience which few, if any, officers on the active list to-day can boast, that of having served in the old full rigged frigates of the Navy built before the Civil War and in the modern steel cruiser, although it was never the lot of the doughty Admiral to serve in a modern battleship.

On May 1, 1898, the name of Admiral Dewey won a worldwide fame by his destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila. His success was unique and inscribed his name among those of the great commanders. He was at the disadvantage of being thousands of miles from any American naval base, his coal problem was a serious one, among others, but he managed to purchase two British steamers as supply ships and left Hong Kong, en route to the battle ground, amid the cheers of the crews of British warships who manned the rails. Dewey's plans had all been made in advance. He moved from Hong Kong in deference to the laws of neutrality, and for two days lay in the obscure place known as Mira Bay, China, when he made his final preparation for the run to Manila Bay, some 650 miles away.

How thoroughly he performed his work is now well known history. He sailed without the aid of the usual beacon lights to guide him into the bay and had to run the risk of possible mines planted. He did just what the

Spaniards did not suppose he would do, viz., make the bay in the dark in time to open fire at dawn.

So splendid was the judgment of Dewey, and so carefully and effectively did those under him carry out his orders, that everything worked with clock-like precision. Moving his ships in columns about 1,800 yards from the Spanish vessels, moored under shore batteries, Dewey's ships fired each Spanish ship in turn as it passed. Then his vessels made a loop and passed back and forth number of times, smothering the Spanish ships and shore batteries with their fire. The remarkable result of this battle was that 167 Spaniards were killed, 214 were wounded and all their ships were destroyed while not a man was killed in Dewey's squadron. He had eight men slightly wounded and not a vessel sustained any serious damage.

Another critical situation which Dewey (unimpeded fortunately by messages from Washington, as he wisely cut the cables) met and mastered, was the unfriendly attitude of Admiral von Diederichs, of the German navy, after the taking of Manila. The German warships were the most numerous of the foreign forces present, eventually attaining the number of five ships, including the Kaiserin Auguste. The German officers speedily began to transgress the punctilious rules of blockade then in force. Admiral von Diederichs, the German commander, maintained an attitude which Dewey regarded as distinctly ominous. On two occasions German war vessels, failing to report to the blockading squadron when they entered the bay or to stop when signaled to give information as to their identity, had to be halted by shots across the bow.

The German admiral went so far at one time as to ask Sir Edward Chichester, the British commander, what his attitude would be if things came to a clash between the German and American squadrons. Chichester responded that that attitude was known only to himself and Admiral Dewey, and eventually moved his ships to an anchorage between the Germans and Americans. Dewey's firmness in handling the situation and in insisting that his blockade regulations must be observed, finally resulted in the Germans ceasing their hostile demonstrations.

It is related that after the destruction of the Spanish ships Admiral Dewey met Admiral Chichester, of the British navy, and told him he had cut the cable from Manila. "Indeed," said Admiral Chichester, "but which one did you cut?" This question was asked with no intention to violate neutrality, but Dewey, it is said, took the hint and cut a second cable.

In addition to having to meet the unfriendly attitude of the German admiral, Dewey had a more serious situation ashore to contend with, and in this he proved a master diplomat. After destroying the Spanish ships he could have taken Manila by bombardment, but he knew this would have been unwise as he had not men enough to land and hold the city against the Spanish army. He was also short of ammunition for this and possible subsequent operations and could not replenish it. He had international problems of a delicate nature to contend with, and diplomatically sparred for time, for four months, by blockading Manila pending the arrival of troops and supplies from San Francisco. He also showed great diplomacy in dealing with Aguinaldo, the Filipino rebel.

When he returned to New York in September, 1899, Dewey received a welcome of almost unexampled enthusiasm. The rank of rear admiral, to which he had been raised immediately after his victory, had been succeeded by that of Admiral of the Navy, created for Dewey expressly in March, 1899, and giving him a dignity exceeded previously by none but Farragut and Porter. He had been especially thanked by Congress.

Previous to his assignment to the command of the Asiatic Station as commodore Feb. 26, 1896, Admiral Dewey had been in command of four naval vessels after having served in subordinate positions on five others earlier in his career, during which he took an active part in engagements of the Civil War. He served at the Naval Academy, on light house duty, as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting and as president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, 1895-97.

Admiral Dewey married twice. His first wife, Susie, was the daughter of Ichabod Goodwin, of New Hampshire, whom he married on Oct. 24, 1867. She died on Dec. 28, 1872. He married his second wife, Mrs. Mildred McLean Hazen, a sister of the late John R. McLean, and the widow of Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen, of the Army, on Nov. 9, 1899, and deeded over to her the house given to him by the American people. This caused unfavorable comment and while criticism was at its height Dewey and his wife left the \$50,000 gift house and went to live at Mrs. Dewey's former home. Admiral Dewey had been widely mentioned for the Democratic Presidential nomination for the campaign of 1900. But this movement waned after the stir caused by the transfer of the house, and the Admiral never became a political figure. This action also prevented the completion of the plan to perpetuate in New York what was known as "the Dewey Arch," for which nearly \$200,000 had been subscribed.

On Jan. 17 resolutions were introduced in the Senate and House expressing the regret of Congress and providing for adjournment of the two houses during state funeral services to be held in the rotunda of the Capitol Saturday morning, Jan. 20. Chaplain J. B. Frazier, who was chaplain aboard the flagship Olympia at the time of the battle of Manila Bay, will officiate. Led by President Wilson and Secretary Daniels and with committees from the Senate and the House, official Washington will attend. The military escort will be composed of all the soldiers, seamen and marines available for this duty. The corps of midshipmen from Annapolis will head the funeral procession, which will march from the Capitol to Arlington Cemetery. The Marine band and every military and naval band available also will march.

At the request of Mrs. Dewey private funeral services will be held at the Dewey home at ten a.m. Jan. 20, at which the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, will officiate.

## MEXICAN COMMISSION ENDS.

The joint commission representing Mexico and the United States practically passed out of existence on Jan. 15 in New York city, when all the commissioners held a meeting and adjourned *sine die*. The commissioners representing the United States, Secretary of the Interior Lane, Judge George Gray and Dr. John T. Mott, will make to President Wilson the following recommendations:

That diplomatic relations with the de facto government of Mexico be resumed.

That the questions at difference be negotiated through the regular diplomatic channels.

That the President should now feel free to withdraw from Mexico the United States troops if he so desires.

That an international claims commission to adjust the disputed life and property losses in Mexico be established.

In reply to a question as to how the adjournment left the question of withdrawing the United States troops

from Mexico, Secretary Lane said: "The Joint Commission not having reached any agreement on that point, the President is now at liberty to act independently and directly. We feel that we have made very decided progress in this: That the Mexican Commissioners now understand our attitude a little more distinctly and we understand their attitude better."

## SHELL CONTRACT TO BRITISH FIRM.

The Navy Department announced on Jan. 17 that contracts for the manufacture of 4,500 14-inch and 3,000 16-inch armor-piercing shells had been awarded to Hadfields, Ltd., of Sheffield, England; the bids of that firm having been far below any submitted by American manufacturers. The amount involved totals \$3,241,000, the successful bidder offering to supply the 14-inch shells at \$356 each, and the 16-inch shells at \$513 each. Delivery of the entire contracts is promised in nineteen and sixteen months, respectively.

In announcing the awards, the Secretary of the Navy said that the Department had made every effort to secure reductions which would enable it to give the contracts to an American concern, but had failed to obtain satisfactory bids. Not only was the British company's proposal about \$200 cheaper per shell, but in time of delivery also the domestic competitors were far outclassed. According to naval ordnance experts this is only the second contract for such ammunition to be let to a foreign firm. Just before the present European war began Hadfields, Ltd., was awarded a contract for naval shells.

The lowest American bid for the construction of these shells, that of the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company, was \$4,500,000. The figures at which the contracts were awarded represent a saving of \$1,259,000. The bid of the Crucible Steel Company was \$4,751,000, and of the Midvale Company \$5,175,000. The Bethlehem Company bid only on the 16-inch projectiles, and at its figure of \$775 each it would have cost \$2,325,000 for 3,000 16-inch shells. Before the contracts were awarded assurances were given that the British government had consented to the British company accepting this contract.

Congressman William A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, severely criticized the award of the shell contract to a foreign firm in a resolution introduced in the House on Jan. 18. Mr. Rodenberg declared that every effort should be made to keep such work in this country, even at a sacrifice, and in his resolution asked that such awards to foreign manufacturers be made illegal.

## THE NAVAL BUILDING SITUATION.

Following his recommendation that an additional \$12,000,000 be appropriated to fit navy yards for the task of carrying out the building programs of 1916 and 1917, the Secretary of the Navy on Jan. 15 personally laid the construction problem before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. At this meeting Mr. Daniels reviewed the negotiations that have taken place between his department and private shipbuilders, and made the definite statement to the committee that the battle cruisers authorized in the last program could not be built for less than \$18,500,000, or \$2,000,000 more than the fixed limit. A preliminary estimate of the cost of these vessels by the Government, submitted by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, was \$17,500,000; but Mr. Daniels called attention to the fact that this figure was not a definite one. He promised to send to the committee later a specific estimate based on navy yard construction.

The first official information of the reductions offered by the shipbuilders was given by Mr. Roosevelt, who said that these would amount to \$837,436 per ship, or a total reduction of \$3,549,744 on the quartet if they were all constructed from the same specifications. Paymaster George P. Auld, U.S.N., of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, who examined the books of the Fore River, Newport News and Cramps Shipbuilding Companies, told the committee that in preparing their estimates these companies had allowed \$10,000,000 for material, \$4,000,000 for labor and \$2,500,000 for overhead expense. This, he pointed out, exactly covered the sum appropriated by Congress for each ship, without any allowance having been made for profit or extra expense. Paymaster Auld also pointed out that the cost of material within the last two years would have been around \$6,000,000, and argued that, in fixing their profit, the builders had figured also on what he termed the \$4,000,000 "inflation."

In reply to the point-blank question from Representative Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman of the committee, whether a saving could be effected if the ships were built in government yards, Mr. Daniels replied that he "thought it probable." Under the cost-and-profit plan, the Secretary explained, private builders would collect profit on manufactured material, such as electric drive machinery, for instance, although the Government made the purchase and paid for the labor. "The time has come," said Mr. Daniels, "when there should no longer be an incentive for profit in war preparations. The supreme thing for us is to make our own plants ready. I protest now against the Government being held up and made to pay prices that have no relation to the cost of material and labor."

Continuing his testimony on Jan. 16, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, in reply to questions, admitted that he was unable to state what the Navy Department would consider a "fair profit" on a battle cruiser costing more than \$18,000,000, exclusive of guns and armor. "Would \$1,000,000 be too much?" he was asked. Mr. Roosevelt replied that, in his opinion, it would depend upon capitalization of the company concerned, consideration being taken as to whether the company was over-capitalized. His statement that present building in Government yards was faster and cheaper than contemporary work in private yards was promptly questioned by Representative Britten, who asked if it was not true that "the Department's own figures show ships in Government yards are behind sister ships in private yards."

"The monthly reports may indicate that at present," admitted Mr. Roosevelt, "but you must take into consideration the fact that several yards are undertaking their first building of the types laid down, which means delay even to private yards. As a rule, building is faster in Government yards." Proposals submitted to the Navy Department in connection with contracts for the battle cruisers, he said, showed that the private concerns sought a profit of from \$1,800,000 to \$2,000,000 per ship.

Secretary Daniels aroused more than usual interest when he admitted that the United States must maintain the present great naval program unless a universal disarmament plan is adopted by the world Powers. This statement came after questions had been put by Representatives Farr and Butler, of Pennsylvania, regarding the present naval standing of the United States in comparison with foreign navies. Mr. Farr maintained that

our Navy to-day is no better than fourth in the list, being inferior in strength to the navies of England, Germany and France, in the order named. He had been given to understand, Mr. Farr added, that England has launched, since the war began, a navy equal to that of the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt, when questioned along the same line, said he believed that England's naval strength was approximately twice that of the United States, and that the combined navies of Germany and Austria would be found to outweigh ours by about the same ratio.

Representatives of the five shipbuilding companies with which the Navy Department has negotiated unsuccessfully for construction of battle cruisers declared on Jan. 17 before the House Committee on Naval Affairs that, whether the vessels were built at private or at navy plants, the \$16,500,000 limit of cost set by Congress would have to be increased. Those heard were Henry S. Snyder, vice president of the Bethlehem Steel Company; J. W. Powell, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation; Henry S. Grove, president of Cramps; Samuel M. Knox, president of the New York Shipbuilding Company, and H. L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. The Cramp Company offered to devote one-third of its plant to work on one cruiser and receive a profit of ten per cent. on direct and indirect cost. President Knox, of the New York Company, declared his firm did not desire to undertake the work at all, and was considering it only "to help out the Navy Department."

#### TRANSFER OF MILITIA TO THE RESERVE.

Of more than passing interest to National Guardsmen should be the intimation made by Brig. Gen. H. P. McCain, the Adjutant General, U.S.A., during the past week, that under certain conditions applications of members of the Guard for transfer to the National Guard Reserve would receive the favorable consideration of the War Department. The "intimation" was made in a letter to Congressman John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, who had sought advice in the cases of twelve members of the Hospital Corps, National Guard of Connecticut. These men, because of their being employed at night, were unable to attend drills. There seemed to be no way in which they could obtain excuses from drill, but the only alternatives were either to give up their positions, or run afoul of a strict military law. The matter was first referred by Major Edward S. Moulton, of the Hospital Corps, to Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, but the latter held that he could do nothing. The stand taken by the War Department is expected to establish a precedent in other cases of like character. It will solve a troublesome problem for men who work at night. General McCain makes it plain, however, that applications for transfer to the Reserve will be looked upon with favor only in the cases of men who have been to the border, and have returned after "active" service there, as in the instance of the twelve men in question. In his letter to Mr. Tilson, the Adjutant General says:

"It is, of course, vital to efficiency that the personnel of a military organization shall not be constantly shifting; men must remain with the colors long enough to acquire instructions and discipline to be of any value as soldiers; every recruit added to a company detracts temporarily from its efficiency. It is, therefore, considered better to retain men in companies and excuse them from drills where the conditions of their employment are not such as to preclude the idea that they may in a reasonable time be able to again attend.

"The one difficulty with this method of procedure has been that the law requires, as a prerequisite to the receipt of pay by National Guardsmen, a credit for attendance at drills, and that credit for an assembly or drill shall not be given unless the number present shall equal or exceed a minimum to be prescribed by the President. This minimum has been fixed by the President as sixty per cent., for the semi-annual period, of the enrolled strength of the minimum authorized strength when the enrolled strength does not equal the required minimum strength. The permanent absence of a few men from drill thus renders it difficult for the captain to muster a sufficient strength for drills to enable his men to qualify for pay.

"It would appear that the men on the list submitted by Major Moulton have had considerable period of training under arduous conditions, and are therefore well qualified to enter the National Guard Reserve. I would therefore suggest that you advise the Major that in case the conditions of employment of these men are such as to render improbable their attendance at drills for a long period, he make application for their transfer to the Reserve, setting forth in his application the length of service of each, the conditions which prevent attendance at drill, and the probable permanency of such conditions."

#### UNIVERSAL TRAINING URGED.

Delegates from the thirty-two organizations which were represented at the newly-formed Conference of American Patriotic Societies, held in Washington, on Jan. 15, did not quibble about their endorsement of national universal military training. A resolution was unanimously adopted, authorizing the appointment of a committee of five "to urge upon the Committees of Military Affairs of the Congress the importance of reporting a bill at this session of Congress providing a system of military training." The appointees on this special committee included Gen. George Edwards, M.O.L.L.U.S.; Col. Robert M. Thompson, of the Navy League; Raymond B. Price, of the National Security League; Mrs. William Cummings Story, president general of the D.A.R., and George W. Carr, of the National Association for Universal Training. It is the purpose of this committee to prepare and put before the public a bill for universal training that it may be discussed and ultimately submitted to the Congressional committees. Officers elected to serve until the next meeting of the conference were Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, president, and H. H. Sheets, secretary. Plans for a permanent organization are under discussion.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Security League, held in New York city, on Jan. 17, the chairman, S. Stanwood Menken, laid before the committee a letter from Prof. William H. Hobbs, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who is a member of the committee, calling attention to the fact that the league was using in its universal military training literature a quotation from President Wilson's message to Congress in Decem-

ber, 1914, declaring in favor "of a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms," and asking whether the Committee could ascertain what was being done by the President to give effect to these views. On motion duly made and seconded, the chairman was directed to draft a letter to the President asking him what steps he had taken, if any, to carry out the suggestion submitted by him to Congress, and whether he still held to the views expressed in the quoted message.

Mr. Herbert Barry submitted a report on the hearing on universal military training and service before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, giving the personnel of the delegation and stating that Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee, had advised him that it would be impossible at this session to get a universal military training bill through Congress, and that the best that could be done would be a report from the committee. Mr. Barry stated that he believed it might be possible to secure action upon a brief measure mobilizing the War Department in an effort to enroll persons liable for military training and said he had taken up this matter with Mr. Frederic L. Huidkoper. This action was approved.

Mrs. William Cumming Story, president general of the D.A.R., appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Jan. 18, urging that some form of universal military training be enacted into law at the present session.

#### LOSS OF THE U.S.S. MILWAUKEE.

The U.S. cruiser Milwaukee, flagship of the destroyer force of the Pacific Fleet, under command of Lieut. W. F. Newton, went ashore on the shoals off Eureka, Cal., early on Jan. 13, 1917, during a heavy fog, and the heavy breakers drove her further ashore. All her officers and men and the dog Rover were fortunately taken off and safely landed in breeches buoys by the life savers. This was accomplished with great difficulty, owing to the rolling of the ship. The Milwaukee will, it seems, be a total loss. She struck on the sand only a few hundred yards from where the submarine H-3 went aground a month ago near the entrance to Humboldt Bay. The Milwaukee was attempting to salvage the submersible at the time of the accident. The fog, the strong current and the heavy line from the Milwaukee to the submarine being used in efforts to drag the latter into deep water, were the factors in causing the loss of the Milwaukee.

During the pulling of the breeches buoys to the shore the lines would dip into the sea, when the ship rolled, burying their human freight. Medical treatment was given the rescued men by the Naval Militia of Eureka, members of which arrived with emergency equipment on the afternoon of Jan. 13. The Milwaukee carried besides her commissioned and warrant officers a reduced complement of between four hundred and five hundred men. Seventy of the crew were ashore when the Milwaukee struck. The behavior of all the men aboard the Milwaukee when she struck was splendid. As the hull continued to fill with water, hope of salvaging the vessel was given up.

Paymr. Ray Spear, of the Milwaukee, returned to the ship on Jan. 14 and took off \$75,000. Personal effects of the officers and men also were removed. After the inspection of the wreck by Lieutenant Newton, U.S.A., and Mr. Frazer, representing a wrecking company, it was declared that the cruiser could not be refloated. The stanchions had begun to give way and the indications were that the Milwaukee would soon go to pieces. A temporary pier may be built out to the cruiser so that ordnance, machinery and other valuable equipment may be taken off. Work of salvaging the submarine was turned over to a private concern at a contract price of \$18,000 on Jan. 14.

The latest official list of the officers of the Milwaukee is as follows: Comdr. C. F. Preston (ordered); Lieut. W. F. Newton, commanding; Lieuts. (J.G.) G. L. Weyler, E. T. Oates and A. S. Walton, Ensigns H. P. Parmelee, P.A. Surg. W. G. Steadman, Jr., A.A. Dental Surg. A. F. McCreary, Paymr. Ray Spear, Chief Gun. U. G. Chipman, Gun. C. E. Eason, Gun. W. A. Mason, Chief Mach. J. A. Hickey, Chief Mach. F. F. Ingram, Mach. E. Smith, Carp. L. E. Prey, Pay Clerks J. C. Masters, A. J. Marshall and R. E. Smith.

With the loss of the Milwaukee, the aggregate tonnage which has been written off our naval books during the past year as a result of accidents reaches an interesting figure. Never in the history of the Navy in times of peace, we are informed, has the annual toll been so heavy as in the last twelve months. The list of losses includes the following: Cruiser Memphis, wrecked off Santo Domingo, tonnage 14,500, total cost \$5,899,339.64; cruiser Milwaukee, wrecked off Eureka, Cal., tonnage 9,700, cost \$3,936,051.62; collier Hector, wrecked off Atlantic coast, tonnage 11,200, cost \$627,527.60; submarine H-3, wrecked off Eureka, Cal., cost \$526,768.07.

If to this list is added the loss entailed in the accidental destruction of the submarine F-4, of Honolulu, the money value of the wrecked ships will reach nearly \$12,000,000. The tonnage thus marked off aggregates more than 35,000 tons; the intrinsic value of the vessels cannot, of course, be computed. It should be noted also that the monetary loss will be increased by at least twenty per cent. if the expenses of examination and attempted salvage are added.

In the losses cited above, the loss in personnel has been remarkably small, no lives being lost in any instance save in the wrecks of the F-4 (when the entire crew was overwhelmed) and in that of the Memphis when a sudden tidal wave swamped one of her boats.

Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., commander of the Pacific Fleet, was ordered, on Jan. 13, to take charge of the relief of the cruiser Milwaukee, aground, off Eureka, Cal. He went on his flagship San Diego from San Diego, Cal.

Secretary Daniels has invited the members of the Mississippi delegation in Congress to be his guests at the launching of the U.S.S. Mississippi at Newport News, Va., on Jan. 25. The party will leave Washington on the U.S.S. Dolphin on the evening of Jan. 24. Governor Bilbo, of Mississippi, has chosen Miss Camille McBeath, of Meridian, Miss., to act as sponsor for the vessel. The Mississippi is one of the three dreadnaughts authorized by Congress on June 30, 1914. Her sister ships, the Idaho and New Mexico, under construction at the New York Shipbuilding Company and the Brooklyn Navy Yard, respectively, will both be launched within the next few months. The Mississippi will have a length of 600 feet, a breadth of 97 feet 4½ inches, and a mean draft of 30 feet. She will have a displacement of 32,000 tons and her Curtis turbines, fitted with reduction gear for cruising and capable of developing 32,000 horsepower, are designed for a speed of twenty-one knots. The Mississippi

will mount twelve 14-inch guns in four turrets of three guns each, but the guns on the Mississippi will be .50 calibers long instead of .45 calibers, the length of those on the earlier 14-inch guns.

#### RE-ENLISTMENT OF NON-COM. OFFICERS.

In reply to an inquiry from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on the subject of the re-enlistment of non-commissioned officers, under Sec. 27, National Defense Act, we are favored with the following opinion of the Judge Advocate General on the subject, which is approved by the Secretary of War:

War Dept., J.A.G.O., Dec. 9, 1916.

To the Adjutant General.

1. These papers request an interpretation of the fourth proviso to Section 27 of the National Defense Act, which provides:

"That any non-commissioned officer discharged with an excellent character shall be permitted, at the expiration of three years in the active service, to re-enlist in the organization from which discharged with the rank and grade held by him at the time of his discharge if he re-enlists within twenty days after the date of such discharge."

Section 27 provides that on and after Nov. 1, 1916, enlistments shall be for a term of seven years, the first three in active service and the last four normally in the reserve. The foregoing fourth proviso should be read in connection with the first proviso to the same section, that:

"At the expiration of three years' continuous service with such organizations, either under a first or any subsequent enlistment, any soldier may be re-enlisted for another period of seven years as above provided for, in which event he shall receive his final discharge from his prior enlistment."

2. I think much of the difficulty that has been encountered in understanding the fourth proviso results from the fact that the word "discharge" has always been regarded in the military service as meaning a complete termination of the military status. In its general sense the word "discharge" means a release, which may be partial or complete. It was held in an opinion of this office of Dec. 8, 1916, interpreting the proviso in Section 70 of the National Defense Act, that:

"An enlisted man discharged from service in the National Guard shall receive a discharge in writing; \* \* \* that the word "discharge" relates to the transfer from the active to the reserve list and does not signify a complete separation from the National Guard."

I think it is clear that the word "discharge," as used in the fourth proviso to Section 27, relates to the release from active service which normally takes place at the end of three years of active service, which is known as a furlough to the reserve. The first proviso, as well as the Act of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 590), employs the term "final discharge" to denote a complete termination of the enlistment contract in contradistinction to the partial release that a soldier receives when he passes to the reserve.

3. At the end of three years' service a non-commissioned officer or other soldier normally passes to the reserve. Either may, under the first proviso, re-enlist at the end of three years, whereupon he is given a final discharge from his preceding enlistment. The fourth proviso is evidently intended to give special consideration to a non-commissioned officer who at the end of three years' service bears an excellent character, viz., that after being furloughed to the reserve he may have twenty days to consider the matter of re-enlisting in his organization, retaining his rank and grade therein. In this connection it may be observed that a soldier on being furloughed to the reserve is given travel pay to the place of his enlistment. The soldier who re-enlists at the end of three years under the first proviso receives his travel pay, but the Government is put to no expense in re-enlisting him, because he enlists at the place where his organization is stationed. If a non-commissioned officer, exercising his rights under the fourth proviso, were to go to his place of enlistment or other distant place and re-enlist wherever he might choose, he would put the Government to considerable expense to return him to his former organization. The statute evidently contemplates that he will return to his former organization, since it preserves to him his rank and grade. I do not think, however, that the statute intends the Government to be put to this expense. Since it employs the words, "re-enlist in the organization from which discharged," I think it contemplates that he will re-enlist at the place where his organization is, and that it would be proper to promulgate a regulation, at the proper time, requiring him to do so in order to obtain the benefits of the law.

4. Section 27 relates to enlistments "on and after the first day of November, 1916." Under a well settled rule of construction, the proviso must relate likewise to enlistments on or after Nov. 1, 1916, unless there is something in the proviso clearly indicating the contrary. I find nothing in this proviso indicating that it is to apply to enlistments made before Nov. 1, 1916. On the contrary, the three-year provision therein indicates that it applies only to enlistments where furlough to the reserve normally takes place at the end of three years, i.e., enlistments made on or after Nov. 1, 1916.

E. H. CROWDER, Judge Advocate General.

#### COMMISSIONED WARRANT OFFICERS' PAY.

Commissioned warrant officers of the grade of chief boatswain, chief gunner, chief machinist, chief carpenter, chief sailmaker, chief pharmacist and chief pay clerk whose commissions date six years back, and who enjoy "creditable records" in the Service, may expect soon to draw the pay and allowances of a lieutenant, (J.G.) U.S.N., as provided in the Naval Act of last August. Under the same statute commissioned warrant officers of the above-mentioned grades whose commissions are twelve years old will receive the pay and allowances of a lieutenant, U.S.N.

A complete list of the officers eligible under this section has been completed by the Navy Department and forwarded to the Naval Examining Board, which will determine whether the record in each individual case complies with the "creditable" rating demanded in the section.

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy has already rendered an opinion on the same troublesome phrase. In C.M.O. 33 (dated Sept. 30, 1916), it is set forth that "creditable records does not import distinguished records, but requires only that a record be such that upon examination for promotion it would be found satisfactory. In passing upon the creditability of an officer's record in these cases consideration should be given to all matters therein disclosed, whether pertaining to his mental, moral, or professional qualifications, and it is necessary that an officer be satisfactory in all these respects if his record is to be deemed creditable. Further, in determining whether the record of a commissioned warrant officer is creditable, the investigation should ordinarily be limited to a scrutiny of his record in his present grade, and his prior record in the Service should not be taken into consideration except in the cases where under existing law this would be done in determining his fitness for promotion. And when a commissioned warrant officer has the necessary length of service, and it has been decided by the Department that his record is creditable, this definitely fixes the rate of pay and allowances to which he is entitled under the above statute, and, in the event of his record ceasing to be creditable, the same can not be affected except by

means of disciplinary action as in the case of all officers. (File 17789-27. J.A.G., Sept. 21, 1916.)"

As soon as the Naval Examining Board passes upon a case, the warrant officer involved will be informed by letter. He may then begin to draw the increased pay and allowances at once through the disbursing officer who handles his pay. The act of Aug. 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 578), provides that:

Hereafter chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, chief sail makers, chief pharmacists and chief pay clerks, on the active list with creditable records, shall, after six years from date of commission, receive the pay and allowances that are now or may hereafter be allowed a lieutenant (junior grade), U.S. Navy: Provided, That chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, chief sail makers, chief pharmacists and chief pay clerks, on the active list with creditable records, shall, after twelve years from date of commission, receive the pay and allowances that are now or may hereafter be allowed a lieutenant, U.S. Navy.

#### NAVY LEAGUE ANNUAL MEETING.

Legislation immediately setting aside by act of Congress a portion of every private shipbuilding yard for use in naval construction, regardless of foreign or domestic commercial contracts, was urged by Representative Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, in an address in Washington, at the twelfth annual banquet of the Navy League, on Jan. 15. Mr. Gardner and the majority of the other speakers agreed that of the various forms of preparedness necessary to insure peace and prosperity to this country, naval strength was of primary importance. "It is all very well," said Mr. Gardner, "to talk of internationalism as the solution of all troubles—but it is worthless talk. When internationalism reigns, we will have a composite flag, with stripes of all colors in it, and, down the center, a broad yellow streak." The speaker heartily endorsed the stand of the Secretary of the Navy for an increase in the "basic pay" of the Navy, the protection and maintenance of the nation's oil supply and legislation which will give the Secretary the right, in times of national emergency, to force manufacturing plants to side-track all private work in favor of that of the government.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the Navy League, spoke impressively of the present existing situation in world politics. The day is not far distant, he prophesied, when we must present a united front against interference from abroad. Until the undoubtedly strong sentiment against preparedness in this country is overcome, declared Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, the country will be in danger.

A silent toast was drunk to the memory of the late Admiral George Dewey, whose death occurred just before the guests assembled for the banquet. Stirring mention was made of Dewey's record by nearly all the speakers. John Temple Graves, of the New York American, presided. At the afternoon session preceding the annual banquet, Herbert L. Satterlee, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, presided. The speakers included Capt. Charles L. Poor, commander 1st Battalion, Naval Reserve of New York, who told of the annual training cruises; Raymond B. Price, who described a visit to the British Grand Fleet, and Judge Sydney Ballou, who strongly urged an active campaign for universal training.

The following directors of the League were elected: Louis C. Hay, J. Frederic Tams, Capt. E. K. Roden, William S. Lloyd, Carter H. Fitz-Hugh, Clarence Ousley, Charles A. Fowler, Henry Breckinridge, Arthur T. Aldis, H. B. F. MacFarland, Harry K. White, Lewis L. Clarke, George A. Sanderson, R. W. Kelley, Morgan J. O'Brien, Sidney Ballou and G. Elder Adams.

Among the guests at the annual banquet were: Comdr. Henry T. Baker, U.S.N.; Col. C. A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, Miss Fay Doyen, Capt. C. W. Dyson, U.S.N., Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Davis, Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., Comdr. S. P. Fullenwider, U.S.N., Col. Lewis M. Gulick, U.S.M.C., Civil Engr. F. R. Harris, U.S.N., and Mrs. Harris, Rear Admiral John Hood, U.S.N., Capt. N. E. Irwin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Irwin, Comdr. Harris Laning, U.S.N., and Mrs. Laning, Naval Constr. L. B. McBride, U.S.N., and Mrs. McBride, Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., Comdr. C. E. MacKay, U.S.N., Capt. Thomas P. Magruder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Magruder, Capt. A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., and Mrs. Niblack, Rear Admiral J. H. Oliver, and Mrs. Oliver, Lieut. Comdr. J. O. Richardson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Richardson, Brig. Gen. George Richards, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Richards, Rear Admiral Charles R. Stockton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stockton, Lieut. Sharp, U.S.N., Adjutant Gen. and Mrs. L. W. Stotesbury, N.Y.N.G., Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schroeder, Comdr. James H. Tomb, U.S.N., and Mrs. Tomb, and Capt. H. J. Ziegemeier, U.S.N.

#### AVIATION NOTES.

Officers of the Army and Navy aviation sections in Washington have arranged to take luncheon together one day in each week in order that they may discuss developments in their branches of the Service and co-operate more thoroughly. These luncheons began Jan. 18 and those who attended the initial affair expressed much gratification over the results of the informal "talkfest."

Lieut. Col. J. B. Bennet, 17th Inf., U.S.A., reported to Lieut. Col. G. O. Squier for duty on Jan. 18, having completed a course of instruction at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal. En route to Washington Colonel Bennet visited the squadrons at San Antonio, Texas, and Columbus, N.M.

It is learned that Sergeant Oc'er, who was recently detailed with Capt. Thomas De W. Milling (1st Lieut., Cav.), to the Newport News, Va., station for the purpose of testing some new tri-planes, has been commissioned a captain.

With the arrival of a large consignment of equipment during the past week, the Army Balloon School at Fort Omaha, Nebr., is practically ready for operation. Several observation balloons of the most modern and proved type were among this equipment.

Recommendation will be made to Congress by the proper authorities that the impending Army Appropriation bill include a substantial sum for the purchase of additional aviation station sites. It is believed that so much progress can be shown in the organization of this country's "air defense" that the desire appropriation will be granted without much argument.

The work of instructing officers of the Naval Militia to be efficient aviators is being rushed as rapidly as possible. Six officers of this branch of the Service are now studying at the Pensacola (Fla.) Naval Aeronautical Station, and four others are to be sent to the school in

the near future. Twelve airplanes (or seaplanes, rather) of the latest type are waiting for these officers and will be utilized as soon as the men have qualified. Others will be purchased or—as were most of those already in hand—are expected to be donated by admirers of the Naval Militia.

Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U.S.A., will strongly recommend to Congress the desirability of rendering the provision that now governs the Detached Officers' List non-applicable as regards such details from the Aviation Section. It is pointed out that if an officer is detailed to an aviation school for instruction, for example, the vacancy caused by such detail may be filled, and the officer left "stranded" at the school. Remedial legislation to correct this weakness in the regulations will be sought.

The development of the science of aviation by American fliers to a point which will astonish "the most imaginative dreamer" of the present day, was predicted by Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., in an address Jan. 17 before a fraternity meeting in Washington. This development will come within twenty-five years, he added, and said that the impetus given aviation study by the appropriation of \$13,000,000 for this purpose would place the United States in the foremost rank.

#### SIGNAL CORPS NOTES.

The effect of the imminent retirement of Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., is seen in the appointment of a board of officers (S.O. 13, War Dept., Par. 44), for the examination of Lieut. Col. Edgar Russel and Major Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, U.S.A., "to determine their fitness for promotion." The appointment of a successor to General Scriven will cause a vacancy in the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel in the Signal Corps, and the examinations undoubtedly are for the purpose of filling such vacancies. Not a little laughing comment was caused among other members of the Signal Corps by the fact that Lieut. Cols. George O. Squier and Charles McK. Saltzman, the ranking officers on the board, will pass upon the "fitness for promotion" of the only other man who is named by rumor as their competitor for the office of Chief Signal Officer.

Nine radio "wagon sets" and ten "tractor sets" which are under construction in New York for the Signal Corps, U.S.A., are nearing completion, and soon will be installed on the Texas border. These sets are all of the two-kilowatt type. Rapid progress is being made in the work of linking up the border station with the ten-kilowatt station at the San Antonio headquarters. Recently a similar station was completed at El Paso, and the towers and buildings for another at Huachuca are now waiting for the equipment. Still another ten-kilowatt station is in operation at Old Fort McIntosh. When the chain is completed, rapid and reliable communication with San Antonio will be assured.

#### THE NAVAL MILITIA.

We give below for the first time figures showing the total strength of Naval Militia allotted by the Division of Naval Militia Affairs, U.S.N., to the various states in order that the maximum of 25,000, authorized in the National Defense Act, may be obtained. Capt. Thomas P. Magruder, U.S.N., Chief of the Division, has written to the commandants of the various divisions, notifying each of the strength sought in his district and asking that work be started at once, and pushed as rapidly as possible in an effort to obtain that number.

It will be noted that in the cases of some large and populous states (Pennsylvania, for instance), a relatively small increase is asked, while in others, such as New York and California, the increase is large. This is explained by the statement that consideration was given to the opportunities each state had for instruction of the units. Inland states, such as Missouri and the District of Columbia, have but small water frontage, and Pennsylvania, big as she is, has stations only at Erie and Philadelphia.

Following are the figures for the Naval Militia, giving present strength (on July 1, 1916), maximum authorized strength under state law, and desired strength on July 1, 1921:

|                        | Strength July 1, 1916. |         |       | Maximum authorized strength. | Maximum strength desired. |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------|-------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Officers.              | Men.                   | Totals. |       |                              |                           |
| California . . . . .   | 68                     | 832     | 950   | 1,260                        | 1,300                     |
| Connecticut . . . . .  | 24                     | 843     | 367   | 520                          | 700                       |
| Dis. of Columbia . . . | 12                     | 290     | 212   | 425                          | 400                       |
| Florida . . . . .      | 26                     | 378     | 404   | *                            | 700                       |
| Hawaii . . . . .       | 7                      | 100     | 107   | ...                          | 300                       |
| Illinois . . . . .     | 39                     | 628     | 667   | 1,217                        | 2,900                     |
| Louisiana . . . . .    | 22                     | 315     | 337   | *                            | 650                       |
| Maine . . . . .        | 17                     | 143     | 165   | 300                          | 600                       |
| Maryland . . . . .     | 23                     | 198     | 221   | 355                          | 700                       |
| Massachusetts . . . .  | 60                     | 836     | 896   | 1,012                        | 1,800                     |
| Michigan . . . . .     | 39                     | 581     | 620   | 650                          | 1,000                     |
| Minnesota . . . . .    | 28                     | 446     | 474   | *                            | 1,200                     |
| Missouri . . . . .     | 16                     | 234     | 250   | 350                          | 300                       |
| New Jersey . . . . .   | 28                     | 479     | 507   | 669                          | 1,400                     |
| New York . . . . .     | 93                     | 1,712   | 1,805 | 2,123                        | 4,500                     |
| North Carolina . . .   | 19                     | 132     | 151   | 501                          | 450                       |
| Ohio . . . . .         | 21                     | 302     | 323   | *                            | 2,400                     |
| Oregon . . . . .       | 15                     | 233     | 248   | *                            | 500                       |
| Pennsylvania . . . .   | 15                     | 151     | 166   | 775                          | 1,000                     |
| Rhode Island . . . .   | 15                     | 196     | 211   | 380                          | 500                       |
| South Carolina . . .   | 21                     | 176     | 197   | *                            | 500                       |
| Texas . . . . .        | 10                     | 136     | 146   | *                            | 500                       |
| Washington . . . . .   | 20                     | 364     | 384   | 500                          | 700                       |
| Total . . . . .        | 638                    | 9,170   | 9,808 | 11,037                       | 25,000                    |

\*Unlimited by state laws.

†Officers and men.

Beginning with the current (January) number the Infantry Journal resumes monthly publication, and in common with most publications nowadays announces that it has had to raise the price of subscription from \$2 a year to \$3. The leading article in this issue is "A Plan for Separating Promotion from Organization," by Lieut. Col. Charles Gerhardt, Inf., which is similar to the proposition first printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in its issue of Dec. 23, and which Colonel Gerhardt has worked out, for demonstration, with elaborate and very complete tables. Col. L. W. V. Kennon, 9th Inf., contributes a paper on "Citizen Training"; Capt. Edgar L. Field, 36th Inf., one on "Moving-Picture Instruction for Troops," which suggests a new use for the "movies," and Edward C. Crossman, another on "New Sights for Service Rifles." From the Signal Corps Aviation School,

San Diego, Cal., comes some "Notes on Aero-Radio Development," and the School of Musketry at Fort Sill sends a study of "Conduct of Fire." Editorially the Infantry Journal approves of Colonel Gerhardt's plan for promotion on the ground of its simplicity, its practicability, and the fact that it insures protection to all interest concerned, public and individual.

#### MARINE CORPS WARRANT OFFICER EXAMS.

A partial list of the non-commissioned officers, U.S. Marine Corps, who have been designated to take the examination to begin on Jan. 29 for appointment to the newly established rank of warrant officer, U.S.M.C., is given below. It is learned that more than one hundred of the many applicants have been designated. The physical examinations will be held Jan. 29 and 30, and the mental examination Jan. 31 to Feb. 7. Each man designated will take the examination at the post where he is serving, with but two or three exceptions. The papers are to be forwarded to Washington for review by the Warrant Officer Board, who will send a recommendation to the Navy Department. The Secretary of the Navy will then issue the warrants for signature by the President.

#### MARINE GUNNERS.

Main Battery: Gy. Sergts. W. O. Corbin, A. B. Hale, H. B. Lamont; 1st Sergts. Thomas Quigley, R. W. Williams. Submarine Mines: First Sgt. James McCoy. Field Artillery: First Sergts. Roscoe Arnett, Stanley Klos; Gy. Sergt. J. P. McCann; Q.M. Sergt. Arthur J. Stout. Electricity (Searchlights): Sergt. Carl E. Clark; Gy. Sergt. A. J. Phillips. Signals: First Sgt. David Kipness; Gy. Sergts. F. E. Pierce, Fred Wahlstrom. Engineering: Corp. Charles Grimm; 1st Sgt. N. E. Landen; Corp. C. E. Mills. Aviation: Gy. Sergt. W. E. McCaughey. Machine Guns: Gy. Sergt. T. J. Curtis; 1st Sgt. A. T. Lewis. General Duties: First Sgt. F. Z. Becker; Gy. Sergt. Henry Baptist; Sergt. Majors J. F. Burnes, John Blanchfield; 1st Sergt. Peter Conachy; Sergt. Majors Frank D. Creamer, T. F. Carney; 1st Sergt. Charley Dunbeck; Sergt. Major Charles L. Eickmann; 1st Sergts. Benjamin F. Fog, Francis Fisk, J. H. Fay; Gy. Sergt. Robert F. Finucane; 1st Sergt. P. W. Guilloye; Sergt. Major Edward H. W. Holt; 1st Sgt. Thomas F. Hayes; Sergt. Majors Henry L. Hubert, Charles G. Haas; 1st Sgt. Thomas F. Joyce; Corp. James Keeley; Sergt. Major Thomas J. Kilcourse; Sergt. C. McEl. Lott; Gy. Sergt. J. W. Lattin; 1st Sergts. Michael Meehan, John J. Mahoney, Edward McEvoy, E. L. Mullahy; Sergt. Le Roy Richardson; 1st Sergts. Henry A. Riekers, R. H. Slingluff, Robert H. Shiel.

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Corpls. J. T. Allen, W. F. Beattie; Q.M. Sergts. G. F. Bleedel, W. F. Brown, W. C. Barnaby, Howell Cobb, Thomas Dwight; 1st Sergt. W. G. Gunn; Q.M. Sergts. Maurice C. Gregory, H. W. Gamble, H. E. Horner, Harry Halladay; Sergts. E. C. Harvey, J. J. Haley; Q.M. Sergts. C. B. Hobbs, J. A. Keanan, E. B. Mimms, W. A. McGinley, E. P. McCaulley, L. G. Melville, William Mills, R. W. Maxwell; Corp. F. G. Patchen; Q.M. Sergts. E. L. Pelletier, Heinrich Reylets, Otto Salzman, John Strong, Charles C. St. Clair, Harry V. Shurtliff, W. F. Thalheimer, Charles Ubel, Walter Wooding, John Waller, R. E. Williams.

Quartermaster Clerks, A. and I. Dept.: Q.M. Sergt. F. G. Cushing; Corp. H. A. Ellsworth; Q.M. Sergts. David L. Ford, A. P. Hastings, H. D. Heaton; Sergt. J. Jacobowitz.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The officers comprising the commission on establishment of additional navy yards, of which Rear Admiral James M. Helm, U.S.N., is the senior member, arrived at Seattle on Jan. 6, and went to the Puget Sound Navy Yard, where they were quartered on board the U.S.S. Philadelphia.

The U.S.S. Arkansas and Delaware were unable to sail with the Fleet for Guantanamo on the date scheduled. The Arkansas is expected to leave the Navy Yard, Norfolk, on Jan. 20, and the Delaware probably about the same date.

The following are reported to have passed examinations which make them eligible for appointment as assistant surgeons, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.N.: H. W. Wellington, New Jersey; J. F. Bennett, Mississippi; George J. Eckel, New York, and Luther F. Warren, New York.

The following schedule for Navy colliers has been approved: Vulcan to leave Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 10, for Norfolk, stopping at New London and Philadelphia en route. Leave Norfolk about March 8 for Mare Island. Jason to leave Norfolk about March 15 for Pearl Harbor. Mars to leave Norfolk about April 1 for Mare Island.

Another effort to raise the old converted cruiser Yankee, which sank in Buzzard's Bay, Mass., in 1909, was begun on Jan. 17, 1917. A cofferdam will be used. Previous efforts, made at a cost of several thousands of dollars, have failed, although at one time the cruiser was floated by means of compressed air, only to strike a rock and sink again.

A paper on "Safety at Sea," describing "proposed coastwise pilot charts showing safety zones and danger spaces for the prevention of collisions at sea," by Capt. Armitstead Rust, U.S.N., has been issued as Senate Doc. No. 658. The paper is copyrighted by the U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md.

The Navy Department was informed on Jan. 16 of the death of George Kennedy, a first-class electrician on the U.S.S. Oklahoma, as a result of the accidental discharge of the cap in a one-pounder shell. The shell having failed to explode, Kennedy was attempting to remove the cap when it detonated a fragment penetrating his heart. The deceased was a native of Montclair, N.J., and enlisted in the Navy in 1911. When the accident occurred the Oklahoma was off Charles-ton, S.C., en route to the southern drill grounds.

Serg. Major Henry A. Riekers, who has been designated as one of the candidates for appointment to the newly established rank of warrant officer in the United States Marine Corps, is a veteran of several campaigns, in China, Cuba, and the Philippines, and the man whose military appearance won the personal praise of the Kaiser. Riekers came into the limelight during the visit of the U.S.S. Louisiana to Kiel, Germany, shortly before the war, when Emperor William said that Private Riekers was "the finest looking soldier in Germany," according to dispatches that appeared in the German Press at that time.

The largest one-piece floating drydock in the world was launched Jan. 5 at the Union Iron Works. When completed in about two months it will be used at the plant for the floating of vessels during scraping, painting, and repairs. The new dock is nearly 500 feet long, and will be capable of lifting a little over 12,000 tons deadweight. It will accommodate vessels up to

450 feet in length. The cost when completed will be over \$500,000.

The Spanish submarine Isaac Peral, left the Fore River yards at Quincy, Mass., on Jan. 14, for New London, Conn. The Isaac Peral will take on ammunition at New London and will go to sea for target practice. Then the submarine will start for Spain. It is expected that a Spanish cruiser will convoy her across the Atlantic. She has a Spanish crew, and is in command of Lieut. Carranza.

The Japanese battle cruiser Tsukuba, of 13,700 tons displacement, which was commenced in 1905, was destroyed by an explosion Jan. 14, 1917, in the harbor of Yokosuka, Japan. Fire on the Tsukuba caused the magazine to blow up. One hundred and fifty-three men of the crew of the Tsukuba were killed and 157 injured, many of them seriously. Numerous members of the ship's company were rescued from the water. Most of the officers of the cruiser were ashore. The Tsukuba was 440 feet long, and was armed with four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, twelve 4.7-inch, and four 3-inch guns, three 3-pounders, and five torpedo tubes. Her complement was 817 men. She was at Hampton Roads, Va., in 1907, at the time of the Jamestown Exposition.

The following Acting Pay Clerks appointed in the Navy from Dec. 29, 1916, have been assigned to duty as follows: I. W. Gorton, temporary duty Receiving Ship, Boston; S. I. Marks, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at New York; J. M. Easter, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at Philadelphia; A. A. Lee, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at San Francisco; D. Lynch, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at Philadelphia; W. E. Brown, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at New York; E. H. Duane, temporary duty Constellation; R. A. Auinger, temporary duty Hartford; F. R. Hill, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at New York; H. G. Conrad, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at Boston; J. F. Rupert, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at Norfolk; O. L. Youngblood, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at Puget Sound; D. F. Zimmerman, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at San Francisco; H. E. Gross, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at Philadelphia; E. R. Gallagher, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at Norfolk, Va.; M. Baum, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at San Francisco; R. C. Wall, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at New York; D. P. Polatty, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at Philadelphia; J. Simon, temporary duty Constellation; C. G. Olinger, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at Puget Sound; L. C. Sowell, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at Norfolk, Va.; R. E. Barrett, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at New York; H. H. Bloxham, temporary duty Hartford; A. M. Bryan, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at Philadelphia; C. A. Sieck, temporary duty Receiving Ship, at Puget Sound.

The Naval Training Association of the United States announced on Jan. 18 that the training period for civilians aboard ships of the Navy will begin this year on or about June 11 and continue for four weeks. Five training camps are to be established and at four of these battleships from the Reserve Fleet will be stationed in order to afford shipboard instruction, this including the handling of turret and of rapid fire guns, torpedo drill, boat drill, signal drill, electrical and steam engineering, compass, the lead line, ship routine, etc. The camps, with attendant battleships, are to be located at Norfolk, Va.; Newport, R.I.; Pensacola, Fla., and San Francisco. These camps are primarily for the benefit of those who have had no previous naval training, and should more apply than can be accommodated in one period of training, an additional period will be designated. Volunteers may apply at any recruiting station, but no application will be considered after May 15. Upon reporting for duty at training camp or upon shipboard, each volunteer will be required to deposit \$30 for subsistence during the training period and for the cost of his uniforms. Transportation to and from training stations must be paid by the volunteer.

According to the annual report of the chief surgeon of the Southern Department, U.S.A., made public on Jan. 10, at San Antonio, Texas, 274 deaths have occurred among the 150,000 Regular and National Guard troops in the last seven months of 1916. Of the deaths 108 were classified as caused by violence, while 166 were caused by disease. Those figures, it was declared, prove the generally healthy condition of the Army, as a whole, while in Service. Of the total deaths, forty-seven were caused by gunshot wounds. This includes the eleven men who were killed at Carrizal June 21, and others in the San Ignacio raid, June 15, Parral, and other minor clashes. These men were Regulars. There have been twenty-nine accidental deaths, nineteen suicides, ten drownings and three fatal sunstrokes. Out of the 166 deaths from disease, forty-four were due to pneumonia. Thirty-one were from abdominal disease, appendicitis, and internal troubles of that nature. Dysentery caused the death of eleven men, but only one death from typhoid fever has occurred during the period covered by the report.

Despite the denial from high officials of the Navy Department that any such action is contemplated at this time, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is in position to say that the abolition of the General Board of the Navy, of which the late Admiral Dewey was president, is being seriously considered. The criticism most often heard is that the functions of this board clash frequently with those of the Chief of Naval Operations. It is also pointed out that the duties of the latter bureau are laid down by statute, while the General Board is only an advisory body, having no real powers, and one whose recommendations may be accepted or neglected at will. It is planned, according to well founded report, to place the remaining ten officers of the General Board under the general direction of the Chief of Naval Operations, to constitute a "planning section" of that bureau.

Senator Tillman, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, began a series of hearings on the Phelan amendment to the oil lands leasing bill on Jan. 17, the chief witnesses being Senators Pittman and Phelan. Mr. Tillman is desirous of determining whether the Navy Department is justified in its contention that the retention of the oil lands withdrawn is necessary to conserve the supply of oil for fuel purposes for the Navy. Chairman Tillman has discussed the matter with the President direct and has asked him to take the matter up in the Cabinet and try to determine what Congress should do in the matter. The Senator says

he is willing to do whatever the President and the Cabinet recommend.

The War Department announced on Jan. 18 that Company A, 1st Inf., Company L, 2d Inf., and Company D, 3d Inf., all of the National Guard of Kentucky, had been ordered from the border to their home stations "on the urgent request of the Governor of Kentucky." It is understood that recent labor troubles in that state led the state executive to forward his request. No other changes in the border guard are reported officially. Rumors of the speedy withdrawal of the Pershing column are still heard, but are without basis of fact, so far as can be learned, although the sentiment in favor of such a move is almost unanimous among the officers stationed in Washington.

Answering a question as to the pay of the Adjutant General of Hawaii, the Comptroller says: "I am of the opinion that if the Adjutant General of Hawaii is also serving as brigadier general of the First Brigade of the National Guard of Hawaii under a commission regularly issued by the Governor of the Territory, he may be paid for his services as such from Federal funds appropriated for the National Guard as provided in the statute. Such is also the view of the Judge Advocate General of the Army as expressed by him in an opinion dated Dec. 14, 1916, rendered to the Adjutant General of the Army."

The War Department announced the appointment of Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., as president of the War College and assistant to Major General Scott, Chief of Staff on Jan. 18. General Kuhn was appointed director of the college when he returned to this country from Germany after serving as military observer and military attaché of the American Embassy in Berlin. His promotion to president of the college makes possible the fullest use by that institution and the General Staff of much valuable information gathered by him in the European war zone.

Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, J.A.G., after looking over letters and other matter in the case of Capt. Frank L. Graham, U.S.A., retired, is of the opinion that that officer is entitled to advancement to the grade of major on the retired list, in accordance with the last provision of Section 24 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916. Captain Graham was represented by King and King, attorneys, of Washington, D.C., who presented to the Judge Advocate General the case of this officer as to his right to promotion.

An enlarged and revised edition of the "Handbook for the Hospital Corps" will soon be ready for free distribution among the Hospital Corps of the Navy. This, the second edition, will be generously illustrated and will be even more instructive than the initial volume.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 12, 1917.

### PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The following lieutenants to be lieutenants commanders from Aug. 29, 1916: Robert W. Kessler, Paul P. Blackburn and Christopher R. P. Rodgers.

The following lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from Aug. 29, 1916: Henry C. Gearing, Jr., Grattan C. Dickey, Charles C. Windsor, Edward H. Loftin, Charles L. Best, Cary W. Magruder, Henry E. Parsons and James G. Stevens.

Ensign Ralph Martin to be a Lieutenant (junior grade) from July 30, 1916.

Gun. William T. McNiff to be a chief gunner from Jan. 16, 1915.

Pay Clerk William T. Williams to be a chief pay clerk from April 8, 1916.

### LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Tucker, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 12.

Davis, arrived at Culebra, P.R., Jan. 16.

Saturn, arrived at Guaymas, Mexico, Jan. 16.

Delaware, sailed from Lynnhaven Roads Jan. 17 for Porto Rican waters.

Macdonough, sailed from Charleston for Key West, Fla., Jan. 17.

Panther, arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, Jan. 17.

Preston, sailed from Newport for Tompkinsville, N.Y., Jan. 18.

Sacramento, arrived at Puerto Mexico, Mexico, Jan. 17.

Sonoma, sailed from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Jan. 17.

Patapsco and Patuxent, arrived at Culebra Jan. 17.

Cushing, sailed from Culebra for Guantanamo Jan. 17.

Jason, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 17.

Eagle, arrived at Henne Bay, Haiti, Jan. 17.

Uncas, arrived at Indian Head, Md., Jan. 18.

Oregon, arrived at San Pedro, Cal., Jan. 18.

Movements of Jan. 18:

Hancock, sailed from Port-au-Prince for Guantanamo.

Mars, sailed from Mare Island for Tiburon.

Lamson, Monaghan and Sterett, arrived at Natchez.

Orion, sailed from Nagasaki for Cavite.

Preston, arrived at Whitestone Landing.

Yorktown, sailed from Acapulco for Manzanillo.

Sonoma, arrived at Port-au-Prince.

Saturn, sailed from Guaymas for San Diego.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 11.—Lieut. Comdr. F. A. Todd and M. Milne commissioned from Aug. 29, 1916.

Lieut. T. Withers to treatment, Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Lieuts. H. A. Jones, C. C. Baughman and E. Lando commissioned from Aug. 29, 1916.

Lieut. R. P. Emrich detached command Trippe; to Castine as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. Y. Johnston to command G-3.

Lieut. (J.G.) B. F. Poe detached Jenkins; to O'Brien.

Ensign F. W. Connor detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to Castine.

Asst. Surg. J. L. Manion, M.R.C., detached Marine Recruiting Station, Portland, Ore.; to Naval Hospital Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. P. F. McMurdo, M.R.C., to Marine Recruiting Station, Portland, Ore., Feb. 2, 1917.

Asst. Surg. R. D. Joldersma, O. H. Petty and R. W. McNealy, M.R.C., commissioned from Dec. 6, 1916.

Asst. Surg. S. P. Taylor, Jr., M.R.C., commissioned from Nov. 4, 1916.

Asst. Surg. K. E. Lowman, M.R.C., commissioned from Nov. 7, 1916.

Asst. Asst. Surg. J. H. Payne detached Navy Recruiting Sta-

tion, Worcester, Mass.; to Navy Recruiting Station, Raleigh, N.C.

Btsn. W. J. Drummond resignation accepted, to take effect Jan. 9, 1917.

Chief Mach. F. J. M. Parduhn detached Prometheus; to assist to the Naval Inspector of Ordnance, works Keuffel and Esser Co., Hoboken, N.J.

Gun. A. R. Wolfe appointed from Jan. 4, 1917; to temporary duty Hartford.

Gun. R. A. Laird appointed from Jan. 4, 1917; to temporary duty Receiving Ship at New York.

Gun. C. R. Buchner appointed from Jan. 4, 1917; to temporary duty Receiving Ship at New York.

Gun. C. F. Fielding appointed from Jan. 4, 1917; to radio duty flagship, Atlantic Fleet.

Gun. W. M. Tinsley appointed from Jan. 4, 1917; to temporary duty North Carolina.

Gun. R. H. North appointed from Jan. 4, 1917; to temporary duty Receiving Ship at New York.

JAN. 12.—Lieut. W. W. Turner commissioned from Aug. 29, 1916.

Lieut. (J.G.) S. F. Bryant commissioned from June 7, 1916.

Lieuts. (J.G.) F. Hindrelet and A. Schulze commissioned from July 30, 1916.

Asst. Surg. E. H. Sparkman, Jr., M.R.C., commissioned from Sept. 29, 1916.

Guns. A. R. Wolfe and R. A. Laird, appointed from Jan. 4, 1917.

Chief Mach. F. F. Krainek to treatment Naval Hospital Washington, D.C.

Chief Mach. F. R. King to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

JAN. 13.—Asst. Surg. L. F. Clerf, M.R.C., detached Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., Feb. 7; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. M. T. Clement, M.R.C., detached Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S.C., Feb. 7; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Chief Btsn. A. F. Benzen detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Saratoga.

Chief Btsn. J. Lockie placed on the Retired List from Jan. 9, 1917; to home.

Btsn. M. C. Kent detached Saratoga; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Chief Gun. G. Charrette detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., Feb. 1; to Kansas.

Gun. R. A. Walker detached Montana; to home and wait orders.

Gun. J. C. Maxon detached Georgia; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Gun. J. Meyer detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to work Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gun. V. Benedict detached Utah; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Note.—The following gunners have been appointed from Jan. 10, 1917, and assigned to duty as follows: L. O. Peterson, temporary duty receiving ship at New York; A. R. Dubanks, temporary duty receiving ship at Puget Sound; O. B. Earle, temporary duty receiving ship at San Francisco; F. P. Brewer, to Georgia; E. B. England, temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk; H. S. Raber, temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk; I. V. Horin, temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia; R. J. Cosman, to Montana; R. A. Scott, to temporary duty Nevada; A. B. Holman, temporary duty receiving ship at San Francisco; M. Burke, temporary duty receiving ship at Boston; T. Flynn, to Seattle; J. E. Farnsworth, to New Hampshire; H. A. Stuart, temporary duty receiving ship at New York; C. E. Kuter, temporary duty receiving ship at Puget Sound; A. Eldridge, temporary duty receiving ship at New York; E. L. Newell, temporary duty St. Louis.

The following carpenters have been appointed from Jan. 10, 1917, to duty as follows: O. Meobius, temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia; J. K. Bacon, temporary duty receiving ship at San Francisco; L. C. Newton, temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk; G. Sessions, temporary duty receiving ship at New York; E. F. Kiefer, temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk; W. Neider, temporary duty receiving ship at New York; R. M. Munson, temporary duty receiving ship at Puget Sound.

JAN. 14.—Sunday.

JAN. 15.—Capt. E. H. Durell to Commandant, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 31, 1917.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. H. Luckel to duty in charge Alaskan Radio Expedition, 1917.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. R. Ford detached Fulton, Jan. 15, 1917; to Charleston.

P.A. Surg. E. C. White detached Missouri; to Marine Expeditionary Forces, Santo Domingo.

JAN. 16.—Med. Dir. C. F. Stokes, retired, placed on Retired List of Navy from Jan. 10, 1917; to home.

Paymr. J. S. Higgins to wait orders, Washington, D.C.

Act. Pay Clerk H. G. Conrad detached receiving ship at Boston; to Rhode Island.

JAN. 17.—Comdr. C. T. Vogelgesang detached Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to Chief of Staff, Asiatic Fleet, via March transport.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. A. Bailey detached Des Moines; to the receiving ship at New York.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. Byrne detached K-8; to treatment at Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 18.—Lieut. Col. L. J. Magill, A.A. and I., detached Headquarters, Marine Corps; to Headquarters, Advance Base Force, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. W. P. Upshur, R. B. Sullivan and 1st Lieut. B. F. Hickey detached 1st Provisional Brigade, Haiti; to United States.

Second Lieut. N. C. Bates detached 2d Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo; to treatment at naval hospital in United States.

Note.—Lieut. Col. E. R. Robinson, retired, died at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., Jan. 16, 1917.

Second Lieut. J. K. Bolton died at San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo, Jan. 10, 1917.

### ORDERS 1, JAN. 4, 1917, U.S.M.C.

269. Refers to the loss or delay of staff returns of marines transferred to posts for duty with detachments or companies serving or being organized, and it is directed that in future the outside envelope or wrapper containing staff returns be in every case addressed to the commanding officer of the post to which transferred. When the staff returns of men are intended for detachment or company commanders, this may be indicated by placing them in inner envelopes or wrappers marked with the designation of the detachment or company.

270. (1) An enlisted man holding a qualification in marksmanship made prior to July 24, 1916, will continue to be entitled to additional pay under the regulations in force at the time he so qualified; if he re-enlists within three months from the date of discharge he will be entitled to such additional pay for one year from the date of re-enlistment. However, if he fires at any time subsequent to July 24, 1916, and attains a higher or a lower grade, he ceases to be entitled to additional pay for his former qualification and the provisions of C.A.R. No. 43 are applicable to his case; but if he requalifies in the grade previously held by him, his original qualification is in nowise affected.

(2) Par. 1, being an interpretation of C.A.R. No. 43, is effective as of July 24, 1916.

### ORDERS 2, JAN. 6, 1917, U.S.M.C.

271. Refers to the retainer pay accounts of all officers and enlisted men enrolled in or transferred to any branch of the Marine Corps Reserve, which will be carried by the Assistant Paymaster, M.C., 291 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

January 20, 1917.

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#### THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

The Senate on Jan. 13 passed S. 7742, placing Joseph Beale on the retired list of the Navy with the highest rank which he had during his service, but without pay or compensation. Mr. Chilton explained: "Mr. Joseph Beale, a graduate at Indianapolis, served many years in the Navy and resigned from the Navy. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War he was among the first who volunteered; he served; he was honorably discharged; and he is now dying. He will die in a few days, and if the Senate wants to do anything for him it ought to be done now. It is simply a little recognition of patriotic service. There is no pay or compensation whatever involved in the bill. It merely directs the Secretary of the Navy to place Mr. Beale on the retired list."

Favorable reports were made by the Senate Naval Committee on Jan. 16 on the following measures: S. 7257, providing a fine for whoever shall forge, counterfeit, or falsely alter any certificate of discharge from the military or naval service of the United States; S. 7258, to further amend an act authorizing certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to administer oaths, approved Jan. 25, 1895, as amended by Act of March 3, 1901; S. 7720, to amend Sec. 1570, Rev. Stat., relative to additional compensation to seamen, landsmen, and marines; S. 7721, to re-establish the U.S. Naval Reserve, created by the Act of March 3, 1915; S. 7723, to amend Sec. 1496, Rev. Stat., relative to examination of officers of the Navy for promotion; S. 7724, to amend act making appropriations for naval service for fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, approved Aug. 29, 1916; and S. 7330, to amend Sec. 44 of the act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States, approved March 4, 1909.

Senator Cummins introduced a resolution in the Senate on Jan. 15 (S. Res. 318) recommending that in the arrangement of the Red Cross building in the city of Washington, which is a memorial to the women of the Civil War, "there be prepared and set apart, if practicable, a suitable hall in one wing of the building for the free use of the women of the Civil War as represented by all the Grand Army organizations; and that a similar suitable hall in another wing of the building be prepared and set apart, if practicable, for the free use of the women of the Civil War as represented by all the organizations of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and kindred organizations." The resolution was considered and agreed to.

Mr. Curtis, in the Senate on Jan. 17, submitted an amendment providing that the creditable Civil War service of survivors still in the Navy shall be accounted as having been equivalent to incident of service wherever requisite, but without change of any present pay, intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

Change of name of the Danish West Indies to "the Dewey Islands," in honor of Admiral Dewey, was proposed in a joint resolution introduced in the House on Jan. 18 by Representative Allen, of Ohio, who announced that he was submitting letters to President Wilson and to the Foreign Affairs Committees of Congress urging the change.

The House on Jan. 15 passed H.R. 8229, to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Guilford Courthouse, N.C.

In the House on Jan. 15, Mr. Miller, of Delaware, endeavored, without success, to bring to a vote H.R. 17424, which provides that five officers who took advantage of the so-called Panama Canal Act, the Act of March 4, 1915, which gave officers who had served a certain number of years on the Panama Canal the privilege of retiring, may be transferred to the active list, if the President nominates them and the Senate confirms the appointment, provided they are appointed within one year of this act becoming law. A similar bill, S. 6850, has already passed the Senate. Mr. Miller said: "This bill provides that they must go back to the grade below the one they retired on. Now, they raise the point, and I will state that there is an amendment which was prepared in the War Department which provides that these men shall never be eligible to a grade higher than the one they are now holding as retired officers. For instance, one of the men is a colonel, retired as such, and he will go back and be a lieutenant colonel, but he can never be eligible for a grade higher than colonel. If he should go back and be eligible for a brigadier generalship some time, he could not be considered." Mr. Howard objected to the bill, saying: "If he is entitled to go back at all into the Army—and I agree with the gentleman from Delaware that we will only be paying a little more than he gets on the retired list if he is put on the active list and we will have his services—but if he goes back he ought to go back as a full-fledged officer with all the rights and immunities thereto pertaining." Mr. Moore continued: "Here is a man who will get retired pay for sixteen years at the rate of \$3,750 a year. During that time the Government cannot get any official use of that man. If this bill is passed, he can go back into the Army. It will not hurt anybody because he goes back, and he will draw down for active work for sixteen years a salary of \$4,500 a year while a lieutenant colonel, or \$5,000 a year if a colonel. I submit that when the War Department and the Secretary of War and the Bureau of Ordnance asks that this

be done, and they all say that it is a good move, that we should consider it as merited legislation."

The Secretary of the Navy of the 5th instant submitted an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$35,000 for the erection in the city of Washington, D.C., of a suitable memorial to John Ericsson, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved Aug. 31, 1916.

The Secretary of the Navy submits a supplemental and additional estimate of appropriation of \$20,000 for engineering, Bureau of Steam Engineering, for the fiscal year 1918, to permit of the substitution of civilians for enlisted men performing clerical duties in the office of the Director of Naval Communications in connection with commercial radio work handled by the naval communication service.

The Secretary of War recommends that a proviso be inserted in the Army Appropriation bill, authorizing the construction of a machine-gun target range for the National Guard at Tobyhanna, Pa., asking that \$20,000 be made available for the purpose.

The Secretary of War submits estimates of deficiencies in appropriations required by the Ordnance Department to complete the service of the fiscal year 1917 as follows: Ordnance service, \$75,000; ordnance stores and supplies, \$1,500,000; small-arms target practice, \$220,000; total, \$1,795,000.

The Secretary of War transmits a draft of a bill granting authority to the Secretary of War to procure printing and binding for the military forces of the United States in case of actual or threatened hostilities. The Secretary says that "under the law as it now stands practically all such printing must be done at the Government Printing Office in this city and, while that office has always shown willingness to co-operate to the fullest extent of its capacity, it has been unable to furnish within the short period that could be permitted the enormous quantity of printing required in an emergency such as exists when it becomes necessary to bring the National Guard into the Federal service."

The Secretary of War submits an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$10,000 required by the War Department for the service of the fiscal year 1918, for bath and toilet rooms addition to barracks building at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., being additional to the sum of \$24,000 provided for this purpose by the Sundry Civil Act of July 1, 1916.

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 18826) to relieve the owners of mining claims who have been mustered into the service of the United States as officers or enlisted men of the Organized Militia or National Guard from performing assessment work during the term of such service, having considered the same, report the bill and recommend that it pass without amendment. It appears that there are a number of the officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia or National Guard now in Federal service who own mining claims which they are liable to lose unless this legislation is speedily passed because they are not earning sufficient funds to pay for having their annual assessment work done, and they cannot leave the military service of the United States to do the work themselves.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 314, Mr. Lodge.—That the Secretary of the Navy, if not incompatible with the public interest, be directed to send to the Senate the scores made on the 30 by 90 foot screen target by the Atlantic Battleship Fleet in division and day individual battle practice in the seasons of 1914, 1915 and 1916; the figures to be given both as noted by Admiral Mayo and other umpires on the spot, and also as subsequently modified by the camera observations.

S. 7826, Mr. Hardwick.—That the President of the United States be authorized to advance any officer now on the retired list of the U.S. Army and who was wounded in battle in the service of the United States to the highest grade or rank on the retired list of the U.S. Army held by him while in the volunteer service of the United States.

S. 7906, Mr. Pomerene.—To authorize the President, by and with advice and consent of Senate, to appoint George L. Morrison captain of Cavalry, to take rank as such next after Capt. James A. Mars.

H.J. Res. 341, Mr. Gray, of New Jersey.—To provide for a conference of representatives of the Army and the Navy and of representatives of the Department of Public Instruction and the National Guard organization of each of the several states for the purpose of devising a uniform system of public school instruction and training in military and naval science, to be reported to the Sixty-fourth Congress, and to provide the necessary expenses of said conference.

H.R. 20023, Mr. Langley.—For the allowance of certain claims for differences in pay growing out of service in the Army during the Civil War, as reported by the Court of Claims.

H.R. 20046, Mr. Neely.—That hereafter the President be authorized, within one year after approval of this act, by and with advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint and commission as officers on the active list of the Army persons who were formerly officers in the Army and resigned honorably and who had served four or more years, by detail or otherwise, in the Ordnance Department of the Army prior to their leaving the Service: Provided, That every such person shall be given the rank and place on the active list which he would have had if he had not resigned: And provided further, That every such person shall be carried as an additional number in the grade to which he may be appointed, or at any time thereafter promoted, and shall be promoted on the same date as the officer next below him in rank, and shall be commissioned in the arm or department of the Service from which he resigned: Provided further, That such person shall pass a

satisfactory medical examination, and when promoted shall stand the medical and professional examinations prescribed by law: And provided further, That such persons who are recommended in the line of the Army shall be immediately eligible for detail to duty under existing laws, as additional numbers or otherwise, in the Ordnance Department of the Army.

H.R. 20083, Mr. Overmyer.—Appropriate \$75,000 to provide for the erection of a memorial chapel to Major Gen. James B. McPherson, "the only Army commander of the Union forces killed in battle during the Civil War;" recognizing "his distinguished services to the Government rendered during the eight years preceding the Civil War as a military engineer and during the war, when he rose from the rank of lieutenant of Engineers to that of major general and was killed at the youthful age of thirty-six years while leading his forces to battle before Atlanta on June 22, 1864."

H.R. 20085, Mr. Pratt.—That from and after the passage of this act the rate of pension for a widow who was the lawful wife of any officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during the period of his service in the Civil War, and who was never separated or divorced from said officer or enlisted man either during his period of service or subsequent to it, and who has reached the age of eighty years, shall be \$25 per month: Provided, That this act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private.

H.R. 20149, Mr. Caldwell.—To remove discrimination against certain captains, Philippine Scouts, U.S. Army, retired.

H.R. 20150, Mr. Caldwell.—Authorizing the President to date the commissions of graduates of the U.S. Military Academy two years ahead of the date of their graduation.

H.R. 20151, Mr. Tilson.—To regulate promotion in the Regular Army of the United States.

Mr. Tilson's bill, which we reserve for another week, is substantially the same as the plan to regulate Army promotion given on page 526 of our issue of Dec. 23. The only important change is that the Tilson bill requires ten years instead of nine for captain to be promoted.

H.R. 20152, Mr. Tinkham.—For making further and more effectual provision for the national defense.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1917. Mrs. Nichols entertained with a novel progressive bridge of six tables on Wednesday. Prizes given for the four high scores were won by Mesdames Booton, Conard, Phelan and Gee; Mrs. Marshburn won the consolation, while the guest prize, cut for, was awarded to Mrs. Manley. Mrs. Murray, Mrs. R. C. Robinson and Mrs. R. H. Lee assisted the hostess.

Miss Ingle, of Washington, is spending a fortnight visiting her cousins, Col. and Mrs. Willcox, who at Sunday tea entertained Colonel Biddle, Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Admiral and Mrs. Worthington, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, Major and Mrs. Rethers, Major and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Robert Shaw, Mrs. Reyburn and Captain Card. Major and Mrs. Estes had dinner Wednesday for Colonel Biddle, and for Capt. and Mrs. Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Manley and Lieutenant Lockwood. Major and Mrs. Hunt spent several days in New York recently. Mrs. Godfrey and baby daughter, Hope, are spending a week in New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols gave a bridge party on Friday for Colonel Biddle, Chaplain Silver, Col. and Mesdames Gordon, Willcox, Tschappat, Markham, Timberlake, Capt. and Mrs. Ganoe, Lieut. and Mrs. Junius W. Jones. Admiral and Mrs. Worthington, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on Sunday were guests of Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger, who also had Col. and Mrs. Willcox and Miss Ingle as guests at dinner that day. Mrs. Coleman gave a bridge party on Monday for Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison, of Washington, who is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. Keyes; prizes were won by Mesdames Gordon, Markham and Manley, and tea was poured by Mrs. Gordon.

Mrs. Hodges, widow of Gen. Charles Hodges and mother of Capt. Carroll B. Hodges, was the week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Rethers; on Sunday Major and Mrs. Rethers had Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood in to meet Mrs. Hodges at dinner. Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger's guests at dinner on Friday were Capt. and Mesdames Goethals, Coiner and North. Mrs. Robert Burkham, of St. Louis, was the guest of Chaplain Silver and Mrs. R. C. Robinson over Sunday; on Monday their guests at dinner were Mrs. Burkham and Colonel Biddle. Mr. Russell, of Curwensville, Pa., was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Ganoe, for a few days recently. Captain Ennis and son, William, have returned from Newport, where they visited Gen. and Mrs. Hodges for some weeks; Mrs. Ennis will remain away for a time longer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols's guests over Sunday were Mrs. Nichols' cousins, Miss Dorothy Berry and her brother, Mr. Edwin S. Berry. Miss Berry has been in Chile for six months. Mrs. R. C. Robinson, sister of Chaplain Silver, sails this week for the Canal Zone, where she will visit for several weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Brewer are being congratulated on the birth of their second son on Jan. 16. Colonel Biddle left on Monday for Washington, where he will appear before the House Committee on Military Affairs in connection with the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eckels had a Dutch supper on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Gordon; on Sunday Major and Mrs. Rethers had Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood in to meet Mrs. Hodges at dinner. Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger's guests at dinner on Friday were Capt. and Mesdames Goethals, Coiner and North. Mrs. Robert Burkham, of St. Louis, was the guest of Chaplain Silver and Mrs. R. C. Robinson over Sunday; on Monday their guests at dinner were Mrs. Burkham and Colonel Biddle. Mr. Russell, of Curwensville, Pa., was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Ennis, for a few days recently. Captain Ennis and son, William, have returned from Newport, where they visited Gen. and Mrs. Hodges for some weeks; Mrs. Ennis will remain away for a time longer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Torrey, Lieut. C. C. Benson has reported for duty in the Department of Tactics. Lieut. Philip Gordon was a recent visitor at the post, the guest of his parents, Col. and Mrs. Gordon. The Reading Club met last time with Mrs. Davis, who read her paper on "The Third French Republic"; Mrs. Goethals gave current events, and the club adjourned to meet next week with Mrs. Dunn.

Major and Mrs. Rethers entertained the Wednesday Evening Club; the Friday Club met with Mrs. Shaw; the Monday Evening Club met with Col. and Mrs. Willcox; Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols entertained the other Monday Evening Club; the Tuesday Club met with Mrs. Rethers; the South End Club with Holt, Colonel Williamson, Q.M.C., was a visitor at the post last week.

Result of the mid-year examination shows that fifty Fourth Classmen were found deficient, three Third Classmen deficient, and two Third Classmen were turned back.

After ending the first half with a score in its favor of 10 to 6, the Army's basketball team had to play in its best form to beat the visiting Amherst five in the second half on Jan. 13, for the final tally was 27 to 26. Toward the end of the second half Amherst played such a fast game that it had the score tied at 21 all. Kilburn, and Vidal, who was put in the game as a substitute for W. Gerhardt, did some sensational shooting at the basket from the field in the last few minutes of play, which gave the Army its winning point. While the main game was going on the plebe team beat a freshman five from New York University by the one-sided score of 43 to 6. The Army line-up: C. Gerhardt, r.f.; Kilburn, l.f.; W. Gerhardt, c.; Cole, r.g.; Kreber, l.g. Goals from field—C. Gerhardt (2), Kilburn (5), W. Gerhardt, Vidal (4). Cole, Goals from foul—Vidal. Substitutions—Vidal for W. Gerhardt, Tibbets for Kreber.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 17, 1917.

Mrs. Josephine Horton and Lieut. Col. William E. Horton entertained at dinner on Jan. 13 for Mrs. Valeria K. Langtooth and Miss Elizabeth Knapp, of New York city; Mrs. Chauncey B. Humphrey, Miss Margaret Normoyle, Miss McArthur, Capt. Leo A. Dewey, Robert E. M. Goolrick, Marcel S. Keene and Lieuts. Charles C. Griffith and John B. Wogan, after dinner taking their guests to the formal hop at Corbin Hall.

Col. and Mrs. Harry Taylor had a dinner the same evening before the hop, their guests being Mr. and Mrs. Donald Chappell, of New London, their house guests; Mr. Chappell, of New York, Miss Mary Finley and Capt. Frank J. Miller. Captain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith have had as guests the past week Mrs. Samuel Reber, of Washington, and Lieuts. W. J. Morrissey and Jacob H. Rudolph, 29th Inf., Camp

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Gaillard, Canal Zone, who sail on the Jan. 20 transport on expiration of leave; also Mr. Graham Heiner, who sails at the same time with his mother and sisters to join Col. Gordon Heiner at Fort Grant, Panama. The Misses Glenn gave a luncheon on Jan. 10 for Mrs. Smith and the Misses Sylvia Holt, Sylvia Hyde, Ellen Shipman, May Sue Donaldson and Dorothy Abbott.

Among recent improvements at Department Headquarters has been the construction of a block of offices in the building formerly used by the contract printing establishment. The building has been divided into a number of offices, which afford space for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Regular Army Reserve and the Department of Training Camps. The rear extension of the building is used for the clerks of the Judge Advocate Department.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 18, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence F. Reifsneider, U.S.N., child and maid, left here on Saturday for Newport, R.I., where Lieutenant Reifsneider has been ordered. Miss Adele Munroe accompanied her sister, Mrs. Reifsneider.

Lieut. Hugh McC. Howard, U.S.M.C., retired, has been removed from the Naval Academy Hospital here to the Naval Hospital at Washington. His wounds are very slight and his early recovery is expected. The Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., Bishop of Bethlehem, Pa., preached at the Naval Academy chapel on Sunday morning, and in the evening addressed the Midshipmen's Christian Association. Mrs. Dunlap, wife of Lieut. Col. R. H. Dunlap, U.S.M.C., has returned from her home, where she was called by the death of her father, Col. T. N. Wood, U.S.M.C., whose death occurred on Dec. 23 last. Mrs. W. L. Carwile of Dallas, Texas, is the guest here of her brother-in-law and sister, Med. Dir. and Mrs. James G. Field, U.S.N. Mrs. Cobb, wife of Lieut. C. H. Cobb, U.S.N., has returned from Boston, Mass., to spend the winter here with her brother, Major John C. Beaumont, U.S.M.C., stationed at the Marine Quarters, Naval Academy.

Showing the best form of the season, the midshipmen won at basketball here Saturday afternoon from the Crescent Athletic Club by 44 to 21. The old college players were distinctly out of condition in comparison to the midshipmen, and before the game was over were suffering to a notable degree, but working gamely. Possibly as an exhibition of chivalry in sport the midshipmen did not use a substitute, as the visitors had none. They usually make many changes. The midshipmen worked with great speed and accuracy. Calhoun led in the scoring, taking advantage of most of his chances, but more brilliant shots were executed by Allen. Heath led the Crescents in scoring, nearly all of his five baskets being on long shots, while Calder shot five times successfully from the foul line on six attempts. In this department Calhoun, who tossed for the Navy, was away below form. The Navy players were: Calhoun, Welch, forwards; Allen, center; Martin, Warner, guards.

The plans, involving the expenditure of a million dollars, to enlarge the sleeping apartments of the midshipmen in Bancroft Hall include wings to the building. It is to be hoped that changes in the edifice will not injure the original beauty of the main structure in the Naval Academy.

Commodore Robert Lees Phythian, U.S.N., is critically ill at his home here, having suffered a stroke of paralysis a few days ago. Commodore Phythian, who was Superintendent of the Naval Academy from 1890 to 1894, is now eighty-one years old.

The Naval Academy Register for 1916-1917 has been issued. It shows that there were on duty at the beginning of the academic year, Oct. 1, 1916, 1,281 midshipmen—the largest number in the history of the Academy. The roster states the number by classes to be: First Class, 184; Second Class, 208; Third Class, 214; Fourth Class, 625. The Register contains an alphabetical list of the midshipmen by classes, the merit rolls of the four classes of the last academic year, 1915-16, and of the classes of 1915 and 1916 now at sea; a historic sketch of the Naval Academy; a list of the Superintendents; a roster of the officers of departments; valuable information relating to the admission of candidates; date relating to the system of marking; an epitome of athletic awards during the year, and much other useful information about the institution.

Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Eberle entertained a party of young girls for the week-end at the Superintendent's quarters last week. The following composed the party: Miss Margaret Fahnestock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, of Washington; Miss Margaret Clark, Miss Evalina Gleaves and Miss Georgia Schofield, all of Washington; Miss Eleanor Bacot and Miss Anne Harrison Hendrix, of New York, the latter the great-granddaughter of President Harrison. The young ladies witnessed the sports at the Academy on Saturday afternoon, attended the midshipmen's informal hop after the sports and the officers' reception at night. They left for their homes on Sunday afternoon. The Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., while here at the week-end was entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Eberle.

Mrs. Lewis S. Clayton, mother of Mrs. Florence Rossell, wife of Capt. Joseph A. Rossell, U.S.M.C., died here on Tuesday. The midshipmen won at basketball from Swarthmore here Wednesday afternoon by 38 to 27 in a game full of thrills. Swarthmore used long shots with great success at times, but failed to work the ball to close range. The speed of the midshipmen proved the great factor in their victory. Calhoun and Welch playing in splendid form. The Navy took a commanding lead early in the game, holding the score at 11 to 8 at one time. A rally enabled the visitors to end the half in

better shape, the score being 17 to 14 against them. At the opening of the second half the midshipmen again spurred and took the lead by a good margin. In the closing moments of the game Stow, of Swarthmore, made a most remarkable series of long shots through the ring, making the Navy a little anxious. The Navy players were: Calhoun, Welch, forwards; Allen, center; Martin, Warner, guards.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 15, 1917.

Mrs. Eben Swift presided at dinner Thursday for Col. Sedgwick Rice, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James McAndrews, Major and Mrs. M. A. W. Schockley, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Gentry, Miss Katherine Swift and Lieutenant Kennedy. Captain Brown, Aviation Section, U.S.A., who while on leave is the guest of friends at the post, gave a dinner Saturday at the officers' new mess for Mrs. D. D. Gregory, Mrs. John Wheeler, Misses Rice, Gaylord, Seales, Fuller, Murphy, Davis, and Lieuts. E. H. Hicks, Cyrus Wilder, L. R. Hathaway, H. Coiner, Charles Portfield, M. W. Wallace and Lieutenant Eddy.

Miss Katherine Swift gave a dinner Saturday for Miss Lucy Tullock, of Leavenworth; Miss Aileen Page, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. James Lysle, of Leavenworth, and Lieuts. H. H. Anderson and John Pryor. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James McAndrews spent several days last week at the Hotel Baltimore in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Harry La T. Cavanaugh left Wednesday for Lexington, Mo., called by the illness of her son, Allan Cavanaugh, with pneumonia at the Wentworth Military Academy.

Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield were dinner hosts on Saturday for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. McAndrews, Major and Mrs. Ryther, Major and Mrs. Schockley, Mrs. Troxell and Mrs. Louise Boyer. Master Frank Bartlett Crusan last week was the guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bartlett, in Leavenworth. From there he went to Brownsville, Texas, where his father, Capt. Clyde B. Crusan, is stationed. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, of Leavenworth, gave a dinner on Saturday for their house guest, Miss Aileen Page, of Bridgeport, Conn. The guests included Misses Swift, Fuller, Reiger, Tullock, Major George Peet, Mr. James Lysle and Lieutenants Pryor, Bassett, Anderson, Ingalls and Ripley.

Capt. and Mrs. John West and children will arrive during the month to be guests of Mrs. West's mother, Mrs. William Parmelee, in Leavenworth. Captain West was ordered to duty in China and expected to sail in April, but the order has been changed for duty with his regiment, 37th Infantry, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and at the conclusion of their visit will leave for that station.

Capt. and Mrs. S. T. Mackall entertained at a tea on Sunday, when the guests of honor were Lieut. and Mrs. William Alexander and twelve members of the provisional battalion of lieutenants who were students at St. John's College at Annapolis, Md., which is Captain Mackall's alma mater. A number of the young lieutenants and their brides were also among the special guests, and the officers and ladies of the garrison asked to meet them numbered about sixty. Mrs. Travis, mother of Mrs. Mackall, served salad. Miss Suzanne Rice poured coffee, and Miss Georgie Fuller served the ices. Mrs. Mackall was further assisted by Misses Katherine Swift, Bernice Gaylord, and Little Fuller.

Major and Mrs. M. A. W. Schockley gave a dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Ryther, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Gentry and Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Smith. Capt. R. S. Brown, who spent last week at the garrison, entertained Friday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Leonie Armstrong, Miss Grace Davis and Lieut. E. H. Hicks.

Room No. 102 in Sheridan Hall, College Building, has been set aside for the use of the ladies of the Red Cross Society, who meet daily to sew. Fifty blankets made of twofold bed ticking interlined with folds of newspapers are under course of construction, and when finished will be sent to the U.S. troops in Mexico. Capt. R. S. Brown left Monday for his station in Mexico, after spending a week at the post. Mrs. H. B. Crosby honored Mrs. D. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, at a luncheon on Tuesday. Mrs. H. B. Crosby entertained at supper Sunday in honor of her sister-in-law, Miss Crosby, of Chicago.

NEWPORT NAVAL NOTES.

Newport, R.I., Jan. 9, 1917.

Mrs. Evans Sewell gave a reception New Year's day at the home of her mother, Mrs. Robley D. Evans, in Newport, being assisted in receiving by her mother and by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans. Mrs. Johnston, wife of Comdr. R. Z. Johnston, of the Training Station, and Mrs. Peyton J. Van Rensselaer poured tea. At the "at home" of the Art Association on New Year's afternoon Mrs. Reginald Belknap and Mrs. Livingston Hunt were among the hostesses, Mrs. Hunt pouring tea.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. K. Robison, who have been spending the holidays in Baltimore, have returned to the Torpedo Station. Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick have returned after a month's visit in the South. Lieut. Richard H. Knight has concluded a visit with his father, Rear Admiral Knight. Mrs. Lewis F. Frissel and children, guests of Mrs. Rufus F. Zogbaum, have returned to New York. Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Zogbaum, after spending the holidays here, has returned to New York, where he is in command of the Davis. His family have taken possession of the cottage at 4 Marin street.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip Andrews gave a dinner party on Wednesday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fechteler, Pay Dir. and Mrs. T. J. Cowie and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kane. Med. Dir. Manley F. Gates, in charge of the Naval Hospital, has rented for one year the Kane residence at the corner of Bellevue avenue and Mill street. Rear Admiral Fechteler, after spending the holidays with his family on Gibbs avenue, has returned to New York.

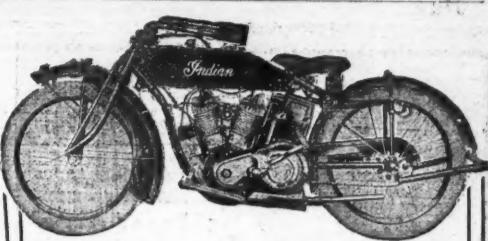
Dr. J. H. Kaufman, in charge of the Hospital Corps School at the Training Station for the past two years, left Saturday for Chicago, where he will institute a similar school. En route he will report to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph C. Nowell, of the Massachusetts naval training ship Dupont, on Saturday completed a month's course of instruction in torpedo work at the Torpedo Station. Under the authority granted by the Secretary of the Navy he expects to continue the course a little later.

Comdr. and Mrs. Luke McNamee entertained a theater party at the opera house Saturday evening, their guests including Admiral and Mrs. T. J. Cowie, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Comdr. and Mrs. R. Z. Johnston, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. J. Giles, Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Lannon, Lieut. H. H. Michael, Ensign W. W. Bayley and the Misses Edith and Marion Ainsa, nieces of Commander McNamee. The party was later entertained at supper by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Giles at their home on Marin street. Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie was called to West Virginia on Saturday on account of the illness of his sister.

Newport, R.I., Jan. 16, 1917.

The auditorium at the Training Station on Wednesday evening was the scene of one of the largest gatherings of Service people this season, Comdr. and Mrs. R. Z. Johnston giving a reception and dance for about 200. The decorations were very beautiful, consisting of streamers of American and signal flags, potted plants and flowers, illuminated with electrical designs and settings of wicker furniture. The station orchestra, augmented by Condon's banjo band, provided continual music. Mrs. Johnston was assisted in receiving by Miss Katherine G. Knight.

The transportation system of the Training Station is to be motorized, the first piece of apparatus arriving Saturday in the form of a Ford delivery. It will replace the old horse-drawn mail wagon and be available for general utility work. Plans are being drawn for a modern garage at the site of the



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present stable building, to care for seven or eight machines of officers on duty at the station. The building will be partitioned off so that each owner can have access to his private space.

A number of people are on the casualty list this week. Mrs. T. J. Cowie has been confined to her home with a severe attack of the grippe. Mrs. F. D. Berrien and Mrs. Frank Baldwin have been housed the past week with very severe colds. Mrs. Kirby Crittenden is also confined to her bed through illness, and Captain Cooper, of the War College, is at home with an attack of the grippe.

Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hill and Major Harry R. Lay, both of the incoming War College class, have rented the furnished cottage of Mrs. Nicholas Underwood at 12 Kay street for one year. Comdr. Robert W. McNeely, of the same class, has rented the furnished apartments at 11 Champlin street. Capt. Casey Morgan has rented apartments at 16 Bull street.

In response to the Christmas greeting sent by the men at the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. to Mrs. Helen Shepard, formerly Miss Helen Gould, Secretary Andrews has posted the following letter: "Friends: Accept my warmest thanks for your beautiful messages of greetings, and my best wishes for each one in the new year. It is a dark day in history and we cannot ask simply happiness, but may each play his or her part nobly and well. With good wishes for you all. Very sincerely, Helen Shepard."

Lieut. and Mrs. Radford Moses had a dinner party Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. J. K. Robison, of the Torpedo Station, and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank H. Sadler, of the Training Station, later taking their guests to Comdr. and Mrs. Johnston's dance. Lieut. and Mrs. John Boreland are entertaining Mrs. Fitzhugh Green, wife of Ensign Fitzhugh Green. Capt. Mark L. Bristol, of the War College class, has leased the furnished cottage at the corner of Everett and Francis streets. Major Melville J. Shaw, of the same class, has leased No. 6 Kay Terrace.

Among the appointments announced by the Bureau of Navigation in the rating of pay clerks were two chief petty officers from this station—Chief Yeoman John Simon, in the executive officer's office at the Training Station, and Hospital Steward Edward H. Duane, at the Torpedo Station. They have both been assigned temporarily to the Constellation to afford them an opportunity to receive their new uniforms prior to detail.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter B. Decker entertained at dinner Sunday at the Training Station in honor of their fourth wedding anniversary, their guests including Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank H. Sadler, Paymr. and Mrs. Frank Baldwin, Surg. and Mrs. Paul R. Stalmaker and Paymr. and Mrs. George P. Shamer.

Miss Katherine G. Knight is entertaining her sister, Mrs. W. L. Pryor, of Norfolk, and Miss Katherine Watkins, of Baltimore. Comdr. and Mrs. William C. Cole and Miss Cole, recent guests at the Knight residence, have returned to Boston. Quite a family party will leave here and be with Admiral Knight when he assumes command of the Asiatic Fleet. In addition to Miss Knight, who expects to keep pretty close to the fleet during the next two years, will be Commander Vogelgesang, who goes as Chief of Staff, and his family. Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Puleston, also of the staff, with Mrs. Puleston, will leave San Francisco on Jan. 24.

Comdr. C. D. Stearns, of the new War College class, and Mrs. Stearns will take up their residence with Mrs. Davis, on Greenwich Place, while Major H. C. Davis is on duty in Santo Domingo. Lieut. and Mrs. R. A. Dawes are entertaining Mrs. Dawes' sister, Mrs. J. P. Burke, of Alexandria, Va. Surg. W. D. Owen has moved from the Training Station and will occupy the apartments at 68 Ayraul street while a member of the new War College class. Surg. W. E. Findeisen will be assigned cottage 7. Mrs. McNamee, wife of Comdr. Luke McNamee, is visiting in New York city.

A board of examiners composed of Rear Admiral William B. Sims, Capts. Benton C. Decker and Nathan C. Twining will convene at the War College next Monday to examine a number of commanders who have been selected for promotion to rank of captain and lieutenant commanders selected for promotion to commander. Mrs. Walter Andrews is entertaining

at dinner this evening at her residence on Ayraul street for

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IN AND AROUND THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 10, 1917.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Bakenhus have gone to Washington, where Mr. Bakenhus has been ordered for temporary duty. Miss Margaret Baxter is visiting in Annapolis, where she went to attend the New Year's eve hop at the Naval Academy. Miss Baxter is visiting at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Keester.

Master Lawless Rorschach, son of Lieut. Comdr. Frank Rorschach, is confined to his home with an attack of measles. Little Miss Mary Elizabeth Riddle was the charming hostess on Saturday, Jan. 6, to twenty-three of her small friends, the occasion being the celebration of her birthday. The little folk enjoyed games, and then—oh, the wonders of Santa Claus favors and "pop" caps and ice cream and cake and all the delights that can fill the cup of joy of one who has seen eight winters! Mary Elizabeth was born on the far-off island of Samoa, where she was known as "the little pink pearl of Samoa."

Comdr. Yancey S. Williams, who has been spending his leave in Boston, has been ordered to the U.S.S. Chester at the Boston Navy Yard, where he reported for duty this morning. Commander Williams was among those recently selected for promotion.

Lieut. Comdr. Fletcher L. Sheffield, executive officer of the U.S.S. Georgia, and Mrs. Sheffield and their two children are staying in Cambridge during the Georgia's stay in port. Mrs. Sheffield and the children have but recently arrived from Macon, Ga., where they have been spending a part of the winter.

Mrs. Bomar, of Spartanburg, S.C., sister of Lieut. Comdr. Yancey L. Williams, has been visiting her niece, Mrs. Harold C. Daniels, wife of Lieut. Harold C. Daniels, M.C., at the Marine Barracks. Mrs. Bomar spent last week visiting friends at Plymouth, Mass. She left this morning for a visit to Mrs. John Gary Evans, wife of ex-Governor Evans, of South Carolina, whom she will join in New York.

Paynter, David G. McRitchie has returned from a trip to Charleston, S.C., where he spent the holidays with Mrs. McRitchie, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Pringle. The Card Club met with Mrs. T. G. Roberts as hostess on Friday at the Princeton, in Brookline.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Will K. Riddle were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, of Brandon Hall, Brookline, at a New Year's dinner and dance. Mrs. Harry Smith and children have left to join Captain Smith, recently ordered to Santo Domingo. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Riddle were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Delano, of Winthrop Center on Thursday, going afterward to the dance given by the Tennis Club.

Comdr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Bennett have left Boston for Newport, where Commander Bennett will take a course at the War College. Paynter and Mrs. Legare Bethel have given up their apartment in Brookline. Paymaster Bethel, who is attached to the U.S. Vestal, has gone south with his ship, while Mrs. Bethel and children will spend the winter in Norfolk, Va. Capt. Sumner E. W. Kittelle has assumed command of the Georgia. He and Mrs. Kittelle have taken a house in Brookline, Mass.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Jan. 10, 1917.

Mrs. Bettison had two tables of auction on Dec. 28 for Mesdames Gapen, Coulter, Humbert, Hoffman, Barnes, Aurand and Rockwood. Mrs. Humbert and Miss Hoffman won the prizes. That evening Lieut. and Mrs. Gauger gave a dinner-dance for their house guests, Misses Eleanor Donahue and Harriet Lines, and for Capt. and Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. Rockwood, Lieut. and Mrs. Aurand, Lieutenants Simpson, Borden, Brown, Bandholz, Spaulding and Kimball. Lieut. and Mrs. Coulter, Mrs. C. E. Coulter and Capt. and Mrs. Bettison came in after the dinner for the dance.

Mrs. Rockwood had a tea on Friday for Miss Lines and Miss Donahue, inviting Miss Bradley, Mesdames Barnes, Aurand and Gauger. Mrs. Gapen's sister, Miss Dunnington, who has been spending ten days here, returned to Washington last week. Major Gapen has returned from a week's leave spent in Cleveland, Ohio. Lieutenant Leavenworth, accompanied by his mother, has gone to his new station, Fort Monroe, Va., as a student officer in the Coast Artillery School.

Capt. and Mrs. Berry invited the officers and ladies of the post to an egg-nog party on New Year's day at noon. Capt. and Mrs. Bettison, their son, William, and Captain Sevier, motored to Wynnewood, Pa., on Dec. 31, returning Jan. 2. Capt. and Mrs. Coulter entertained the Bowing Club that evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Dodson had as guests on New Year's

day Mrs. Dodson's sister, Miss Eleanor Mullins, of Washington, and Miss Henderson, of Waynesboro, Va. Mrs. Thompson has returned to the post after an absence of several months. Miss Hoffman, of Honolulu, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Humbert since October, left for Massachusetts on Dec. 30. Capt. and Mrs. Barnes had Lieut. and Mrs. Miles and Lieut. and Mrs. Rockwood to dinner before the bowling on Jan. 2.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

JAN. 13.—Capt. B. L. Reed preparatory orders to command Manning while en route from San Francisco, Cal., to Coast Guard Depot, South Baltimore, Md., later to command Algonquin while en route Coast Guard Depot to San Francisco, then to resume command of McCulloch.

Capt. W. A. Wiley preparatory orders to command McCulloch until arrival of Algonquin at San Francisco, then to command latter vessel.

JAN. 17.—Second Lieut. S. S. Yeandle orders Dec. 6 and 19 amended; assigned to Onondaga instead of Androscooggina.

Third Lieut. D. P. Marvin preparatory orders to Unalga.

Third Lieut. W. P. Kain detached Manning; to Snohomish and forty days' leave en route.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

On Jan. 13 the Acushnet started out to find a derelict reported to be in the vicinity of Point Judith.

The Pamlico left Broad Creek on Jan. 17 for target practice. The Unalga sailed on Jan. 2 for the fishing grounds of Alaska.

With her pumps choked and otherwise disabled the schooner Augustus was assisted by the tug Wellington near Lookout Light on Jan. 17.

With Baltimore as her destination the Apache left Annapolis on Jan. 18.

On Jan. 18 the Seminole anchored at Cape Lookout. The Ossipee arrived at Boston on Jan. 17 for the ship's writer and other enlisted men. The cutter sailed for Portsmouth on Jan. 17.

On the evening of Jan. 3, during a heavy snow-storm and a fresh southeast wind the three-masted British schooner Wanola was seen to be flying distress signals by the station watch at Point Allerton, Mass. The surfboat was immediately launched and proceeded to the schooner, which was stranded on the bar. On the following morning the 36-foot power lifeboat went to the distressed craft and rendered what assistance was possible in the way of running hawsers for the towboats which were endeavoring to float her. All efforts to float the vessel proving unsuccessful, the captain and crew were taken off on the evening of Jan. 5, the Wanola appearing to be a total loss and weather conditions making it unsafe for them to remain longer aboard. The captain and crew of six men were given food and lodging for the night at the station.

Station 291 (Old Chicago) was assisting the steamer Indiana on Jan. 14 near the station, stranded. Lake full of ice.

The C.O. of the Itasca, at San Juan, P.R., states that on Jan. 1 the first officer of the American steamer Navaho, seventeen days out from Madeira to New York, came aboard the Itasca and requested assistance, as several members of the crew had mutinied and threatened the captain, who was stated to be unable to take charge of the situation. An armed boat's crew in charge of a warrant officer was sent to the Navaho and, upon request of her captain, took ashore and delivered to the local police M. B. Gibson, an oiler, charged with mutiny and threatening the captain.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

Following is the only change:

MANNING—Capt. W. A. Wiley, Astoria, Ore.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BREWER.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1917, to Lieut. Carlos Brewer, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Brewer, a son.

CASPER.—Born at Oakland, Cal., Jan. 9, 1917, to Capt. Joseph Casper, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Casper, a daughter, Mary Casper.

FORD.—Born at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27, 1916, to Dr. Harry G. Ford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ford, a daughter, Frances.

JOHNSON.—Born at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 11, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Holland Johnson, U.S.A., a son, Thomas Holland Johnson, Jr.

RUPERTUS.—Born at Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 10, 1917, to the wife of Lieut. W. H. Rupertus, U.S.M.C., a son.

STOCKTON.—Born to Major Richard Stockton, Jr., Inf. Officers' Reserve Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stockton, Jan. 15, 1917, a daughter, Helen Clemence Caroline.

MARRIED.

BAIRD—BATES.—At St. Davids, Pa., Jan. 3, 1917, Lieut. John A. Baird, C.A.C., and Miss Helen M. Bates.

BOUCHER—QUINTARD.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 18, 1917, Lieut. Creed R. Boucher, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Quintard.

CARMICHAEL—POWELL.—At New York city, Jan. 17, 1917, Asst. Gen. Constr. Andrew W. Carmichael, U.S.N., and Miss Sarah Edna Powell.

MCMORRIS—CASE.—At Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 27, 1916, Miss Betty Case, daughter of Major and Mrs. David B. Case, Q.M.C., to Lieut. Charles H. McMorris, U.S.N.

MERRELL—FOWLER.—At Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 30, 1916, Miss Lee Fowler, of Ohio, to Lieut. Spencer A. Merrell, U.S. Inf.

MERRY—VAN BODDIE.—At Waco, Texas, Jan. 4, 1917, Capt. William Topping Merry, U.S.A., and Miss Frances Van Boddie.

MILLER—ROBERTS.—At Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 13, 1917, Miss Virginia B. Roberts, daughter of Major and Mrs. William Roberts, U.S.A., of Columbus, Ohio, to Lieut. Donavin Miller, U.S. Inf.

RUSSELL—KENDALL.—At San Diego, Cal., Jan. 11, 1917, Capt. Clinton W. Russell, U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Kendall.

DIED.

BATSON.—Died at Wheeling, W.Va., Jan. 16, 1917, Capt. Matthew A. Batson, U.S.A., retired.

BENNINGHOVEN.—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., Jan. 9, 1917, Q.M. Sergt. William P. Benninghoven, Q.M.C., retired.

BOLTON.—Died at Macoris, Santo Domingo, Jan. 11, 1917, Lieut. James K. Bolton, U.S.M.C.

BREWSTER.—Died at Port Angeles, Wash., Jan. 4, 1917, Mrs. Gussie Edith Brewster, mother of Ensign George F. Brewster, U.S.N.

CARD.—Died, Mrs. Isabel Hunter Card, suddenly at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 9, 1917, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George A. Howe. She was the widow of Gen. B. C. Card, U.S.A.

CLAYTON.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 15, 1917, Mrs. Lewis S. Clayton, mother of Mrs. Florence Rossell, wife of Capt. Joseph H. Rossell, U.S.M.C.

CLAYTON.—Died at Oxford, England, Jan. 16, 1917, Mrs. Powell Clayton, mother of the late Major Powell Clayton, 16th U.S. Cav., and of Mrs. S. G. Jones, wife of Colonel Jones, 13th U.S. Cav.

CRANDELL.—Died at Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 26, 1916, Mrs. Mary Raymond Crandell, mother of Mrs. Lacey, wife of Lieut. Col. F. E. Lacey, Jr., 32d U.S. Inf.

CUNNINGHAM.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 14, 1917, Lieut. Comdr. Andrew C. Cunningham, civil engineer, U.S.N.

DEWEY.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 16, 1917, Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N.

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FRANCIS.—Died at Fort Bayard, N.M., Jan. 14, 1917, Cadet John C. Francis, U.S.M.A.

LOMAX.—Died Jan. 16, 1917, at Warrenton, Va., Julia Lawrence, daughter of Elizabeth Lindsay and Major Mann Page Lomax, U.S.A.

PARKER.—Died at Batavia, N.Y., Jan. 8, 1917, Mrs. Le Roy Parker, mother of Lieut. Ralph Chandler Parker, U.S.N.

REED.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 14, 1917, Rear Admiral Allen V. Read, U.S.N., retired.

ROBINSON.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 16, 1917, Lieut. Col. Erastus Root Robinson, U.S.M.C.

SUTCLIFFE.—Died at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 30, 1916, Fred W. Sutcliffe, chief musician, 5th U.S. Cav., retired.

THORNTON.—Died at Newburgh, N.Y., Jan. 13, 1917, Howard Thornton, son of the late Col. William A. Thornton, U.S.A.

THURSTON.—Died at McAllen, Texas, Jan. 15, 1917, Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, commanding 74th Inf., N.G.N.Y., of

WATMOUGH.—Died at Washington, D.C., Pay Dir. James H. Watmough, U.S.N., retired.

WELLS.—Died at Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 4, 1917, Mrs. William S. Wells, mother of Capt. William S. Wells, 3d U.S. Cav.

WOOD.—Died at New York city Jan. 17, 1917, Thomas Clark Wood, formerly a lieutenant of the U.S. Navy.

WOODRUFF.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16, 1917, John S. Woodruff, father of Naval Constr. John W. Woodruff, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The 23d N.Y. has decided to dispense with the services of its professional band, under Bandmaster Thomas F. Shannon. The regiment will have an enlisted band, which was organized on the Mexican border. The enlisted band has made a remarkably good start in the few weeks it has been playing under the excellent leadership of its present bandmaster. The National Guard regiments are most of them coming to have enlisted bands now; in fact, it is one of the specified units of a regiment.

The resignation of Col. Austen Colgate as Assistant Adjutant General, N.G.N.Y., though tendered more than a month ago, was officially announced for the first time Jan. 17, 1917, by the Adjutant General. The announcement was accompanied by a statement that in all probability the resignation would be acted upon within a few days and that Col. Frederick Gilkyson, of Trenton, now on the inactive list, would be named as Colonel Colgate's successor.

Enlisted men of the National Guard, even after muster out of the Federal service, are now experiencing the seriousness of being members of the force. Warrants have been issued for 110 members of the 4th Maryland Infantry, of Baltimore, for non-attendance at drills. The 4th was mustered out of the Federal service several months ago, and the men say they got home from the border barely in time to save their jobs, and that if they pass their time at drills they risk losing their positions.

Assemblyman Robert McC. Marsh, of New York, in the state Legislature on Jan. 15 introduced a resolution to abolish the National Guard and transfer its officers, men and equipment into the Federal service. Leaders believe the resolution has little chance of passage. Mr. Marsh said he had favorable opinions from many members of both houses and that he intended to make a hard fight for his measure. Legislators expressed the belief that the proposal was too radical. Minority Leader Callahan, of the Assembly, said that the result would be to leave the state without protection in case of riot or other troubles. "They have got to show me that the U.S. Army rather than the National Guard was not at fault on the Mexican border before I will support any proposition such as that of Mr. Marsh," said Assemblyman Clarence F. Welsh. Assemblyman Schuyler M. Meyer has introduced a bill calling for compulsory military training for four weeks every summer for all men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three, except National Guardsmen and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Federal forces. The bill proposes to make all who come under it take the Plattsburg training that hitherto has been voluntary. Assemblyman Meyer believes that the Plattsburg idea is the nearest the state can come to compulsory service.

The Chief of the Militia Bureau has advised that a company of Infantry of the National Guard of sixty-five enlisted men is entitled to the same complement of sergeants, corporals and first-class privates as a company at the maximum strength of one hundred men.

By reason of changes made in the composition of Separate Battalion Infantry, Penn. N.G., by transfer of Co. K, Separate Battalion, to the 4th Infantry, and transfer of officers and enlisted men of Cos. C and D, Separate Battalion, to the 13th Infantry, the Separate Battalion Infantry, Major William H. Straub, commanding, is disbanded. Co. F, Separate Battalion Infantry, Capt. Frank M. Herrington commanding, is discontinued as an organization of the National Guard and is mustered out of service to date from Dec. 30, 1916. By reason of

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discontinuance of Separate Battalion, the following named commissioned officers have become excess and have been transferred to supernumerary list: Major William H. Straub, Separate Battalion; Capt. Frank M. Herrington, 1st Lieut. Bruce A. McCracken, 1st Lieut. Jacob F. Mackey and 2d Lieut. Burtrand A. Putnam.

It is important that each officer and enlisted man of the National Guard be present at the Federal inspection now being made, as upon the number present will depend the allowances to be made to the organizations from Federal appropriations. Men absent on account of illness must furnish a physician's certificate.

The training school of the Massachusetts Militia has resumed its courses of instruction, and will continue the same through the Academic year ending with the summer camp of instruction of 1917.

Commo. Robert P. Forshey, commanding the New York Naval Militia, will review the 9th Coast Defense Command in its armory, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, New York city, on Friday night, Jan. 26.

Col. James M. Andrews, 2d Inf., N.G.N.Y., president of the National Guard Association of New York, will review the 13th Coast Defense Command of Brooklyn, N.Y., on Friday night, Jan. 26, at nine o'clock. The headquarters of Colonel Andrews were in the armory in Troy, which also accommodated Cos. A, C and D of the 2d Regiment. This armory was totally destroyed by fire on Jan. 16, with all Government and state property.

The armory of the headquarters and the three companies of the 2d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., located in Troy, N.Y., which was totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Jan. 16, was first built in 1884 and rebuilt and enlarged in 1902. It was valued at \$200,000. The equipment of the various organizations which was completely destroyed will raise the total loss close to \$500,000. The exploding of 200,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition was a dangerous feature of the fire.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., will review the 7th Infantry in its armory on Saturday night, Jan. 27. General Dyer commanded the brigade on the Mexican border in which the 7th was placed for the first two months. He endeared himself to all the officers and men under his command by his unremitting attention to their welfare day and night and in fair weather and foul. This review, as Colonel Fisk says, will be "an occasion for bringing together the members of the regiment and their friends and the re-establishment of the regiment after a long tour of Mexican border service."

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The report of the special commission appointed by Governor McCall of Massachusetts on a state constabulary provides for a state commissioner of police, to serve for five years, and for the recruitment of a state police to relieve the National Guard of strike duty. The bill, which is one of the most important to be considered by the state legislature this year, provides, among other things, the following: The commissioner shall establish and recruit a force of state police, to be known as the rural patrol. The duties of the rural patrol shall be to detect and prevent crime and maintain law and order in such portions of the state as may be designated by the commissioner and particularly in the less thickly settled portion of the state and upon roads and highways; to furnish from its members a designated squad to serve as the nucleus of a special mobile force to maintain law and order at any time of public disturbance; and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the commissioner. The commissioner may divide the rural patrol into squads of motor cycle, automobile, mounted and unmounted police in any way which he deems best. The commissioner shall prescribe and make rules and regulations for the training, equipment, discipline, efficiency and the methods of exercise of police functions by the rural patrol and shall fix the compensation of its members. The members of the rural patrol shall have and exercise throughout the Commonwealth all the powers of constables, except the service of civil process, and of police officers and watchmen. The militia shall be ordered out for active duty only in case of war or the immobility thereof, invasion, or the imminence thereof, insurrection, rebellion or revolution, or the imminence thereof, in time of public danger, and shall be so ordered out only by the commander-in-chief. The determination of the commander-in-chief to the effect that one or more of these conditions exist shall be conclusive thereof.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Sweeping changes have been made in the Pennsylvania National Guard, and the force has been reorganized. General orders issued on Jan. 13, 1917, announce that the National Guard of Pennsylvania shall hereafter consist of three brigades of Infantry, three regiments of Field Artillery, one regiment of Cavalry, three companies of Engineers, a field battalion of signal troops, two field hospitals, two ambulance companies and the headquarters division.

Under the terms of the order the 4th Brigade becomes the 3d and Brig. Gen. F. W. Stillwell, its commander, is attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief. Various staff officers are assigned to the administrative staff.

The brigades will be made up as follows:

First—First, 3d and 6th Infantries, Gen. W. G. Price, jr., commanding.

Second—Tenth, 16th and 18th Infantries, Gen. A. J. Logan commanding.

Third—Fourth, 8th and 13th Infantries, Gen. C. T. O'Neil commanding.

The 2d Infantry now becomes the 2d Field Artillery and is replaced in the 1st Brigade by the 6th Infantry. The 9th Infantry is now the 3d Artillery. The 9th and 13th were formerly in the 3d Brigade and the 18th goes to the new 3d, in place of the 6th.

Major Gen. Charles M. Clement will continue in command of the division.

#### UTAH.

Adjutant Gen. E. A. Wedgwood, of Utah, in his annual report for 1916 recommends that a law be passed making service in the National Guard of the state compulsory. In substance the recommendation asks that such a law provide that the strength of the Guard be drawn from the body of the state in the same fashion that men are drawn for jury service. It points out that similar laws are already in force in Massachusetts and New York.

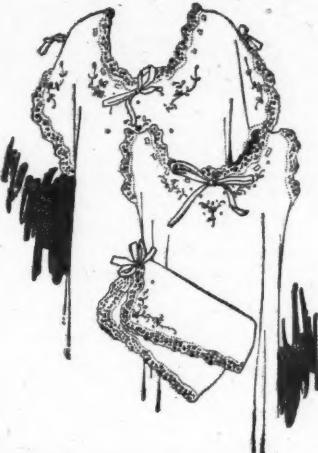
Such a law is necessary, General Wedgwood adds, if the National Guard of Utah expects to meet the new requirements of the National Defense Act which, within the next five years, looks for a total of 4,050 Guardsmen to be raised in Utah. The report declares that it is neither right nor fair to expect the volunteer service to fill the ranks of the citizen soldier. The report also states that an appropriation of \$189,000 is needed for the next two years.

In qualifying his recommendations in regard to the compulsory service law General Wedgwood said, in part:

"In my judgment it is not only proper and right that the qualified citizen should be required by law to serve his term in the citizen soldier, but it is absolutely necessary that he do so in order properly to maintain individual military organizations as they should be maintained, which, under the National Defense Act, will, within five years, reach a total of 4,050 men for the state of Utah."

"I am frank to admit that the day has not yet come when compulsory service in the Regular Army is necessary, and I sincerely hope it never will. Nevertheless I am strongly of the opinion that the day has come when compulsory service in citizen soldier is both proper and necessary, and that such service would not be a detriment to the individuals required to serve or to the body politic, but, on the contrary, would be a benefit to both. The time required would be but one or more evenings of a week, depending upon the individual's grade in the Service, and fifteen days' camp duty in the year."

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#### NAVAL MILITIA.

The Division of Militia Affairs, Navy Department, has sent a communication to the Naval Militia of New York relative to increasing its membership, which will impose a heavy task on that body. It is exceedingly hard to recruit a sufficient number of desirable men now, to keep the different units well filled, and whether it will be possible to make a sufficient increase under present conditions remains to be seen. Some modification of the state law will also be necessary before an attempt to meet the demands of the Navy Department can be made.

Commodore Robert P. Forshey, commanding the Naval Militia, and those under him, however, can be relied upon to do everything possible to secure the increase desired. The following is the letter from the Division of Naval Militia Affairs, Navy Department:

"1. In accordance with the requirements of the Naval Defense Act, this Division has estimated that there will be required for reserves for the Navy in time of war by 1921, 25,000 Naval Militiamen. Upon the basis of population of the states bordering the seaboard and Great Lakes, this Division estimates that a proper quota for the state of New York will be 4,500 officers and men.

"2. If agreeable to the Naval Militia of New York, this Division would be pleased to have the necessary steps taken to increase the organizations to a total of 4,500. In view of the experience and training of the Naval Militia officers of New York, it is extremely desirable that that state increase its quota of Naval Militia, since it has the organization that has developed battalions upon which the Navy now depends for an expansion of the fleet.

"3. In this connection it may not be amiss for the Division to express its satisfaction at the energy, zeal and efficiency of the Naval Militia organizations of the state of New York as reported to this Division by the commanding officers of the ships upon which these organizations made their annual cruise."

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for reply. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. W. C. asks: Is a soldier discharged from the Army to accept an appointment as second lieutenant in the Army entitled to travel allowances as provided in Sec. 126, Act of June 3, 1916, which provides: "126. On and after July 1, 1916, an enlisted man when discharged from the Service, except by way of punishment for an offense, shall receive three and one-half cents per mile," etc. Answer: A soldier discharged to accept a commission is not entitled to travel pay, as his appointment as second lieutenant is a promotion in the Service.

W. J. S. asks: Par. 1032, page 381, Fifth Edition, 1915, Military Laws of the United States, reads as follows: "Premium for recruit—A premium of \$2 shall be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer or soldier for each accepted

recruit he may bring to a recruiting rendezvous. See 1120, R.S." Is a N.C.O. who has been on or that is now on general recruiting service entitled to this premium? Through what channels would he go to get same, and to whom apply for premium? Answer: This provision has become practically obsolete, as funds for the payment of the premiums therein authorized are no longer provided for in the annual acts of appropriation for support of the Military Establishment.

H. C. C.—There is not much likelihood of Congressional action on the 15-20-25 retirement bill, as last year's fleet reserve legislation practically disposes of this matter as far as the Navy is concerned.

B. S.—Lieut. H. R. W. Herwig is stationed at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. There are no troops there now.

J. H. H. asks: (1) Does time served in China count double?

(2) Will the reserves ever get to be turned loose; if so, when? (3) Why are the reserves called back to active service and why are they held, doing nothing on the border? Answer: (1) In enlisting entered upon before Aug. 24, 1916, time served in China counts double toward retirement. (2) When the military necessity for their service ceases to exist, or their seven-year enlistments expire. (3) This is a matter of judgment resting with the Commander-in-Chief.

J. A. C.—There are no service pensions on account of the Spanish War, but disability pensions are provided for.

G. L. T.—In the interest of discipline and a proper exercise of his authority in post administration, a commanding officer of a military post may deny to soldiers the privilege of obtaining liquors through the express office of a city.

G. L. F.—Write to The Adjutant General of the Army at Washington, D.C., for information regarding appointments to West Point. For the list of distinguished colleges and honor schools see the monthly Army Directory.

L. M.—According to the Act of April 27, 1914, a man tried and convicted must make good his enlistment the time spent "awaiting trial," "result of trial" and "serving sentence." While making good all that time he receives pay. This, of course, applies to the man enlisted after the date of the act referred to. Whether the man was on a pay status during any of the time mentioned in connection with his trial does not matter. He is obligated for four years' active service, and he must make up such period of usefulness to the Army before he can pass to the Reserve or be discharged, and during all this period of usefulness he is paid.

L. L.—An Army reservist may seek employment anywhere, except that he cannot enlist in Navy, Marine Corps or National Guard until his seven-year contract with the Army has been terminated by complete discharge.

P. J. C.—Discharged from the Army for convenience of Government Dec. 12, 1908; enlisted July 11, 1905; discharged March 31, 1908, for convenience of the Government; re-enlisted April 1, 1908; discharged March 18, 1911, for convenience of Government; re-enlisted April 13, 1914. What is my period? Answer: If you were out of the Service from March 18, 1911, to April 13, 1914, all your service prior to 1914 counted as one period, and you should now be in the second. If you had service March 1911, to March, 1914, then your present status is that of third enlistment.

N. C. H. asks: I enlisted on Dec. 29, 1913, and on Nov. 29, 1916, I put in my application for furlough to the reserve, which was approved of. On Dec. 27 I was informed through our company office that I would be furloughed to the reserve on Jan. 28, 1917, as I was absent one day. This makes my time three years and one month. Kindly publish in your columns if this is a War Department order. Answer: We understand that only in your arm, the Coast Artillery, are furloughs at three years on request being granted. That your furlough should be delayed a month should not be a matter of sur-

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prise, as the granting of your request is discretionary with the Secretary of War.

J. M. C.—The rifle used in the United States Army is officially known as the U.S. Magazine Rifle. The letters R.I.A. on a rifle means that it was manufactured at the Rock Island Arsenal. The letters S.A. show that the rifle was made at the Springfield Arsenal.

W. G. S.—"Compilation of General Orders, Circulars and Bulletins of the War Department" bears the imprint of the Government Printing Office and was compiled by the A.G. Dept. If the Superintendent of Documents cannot supply you try the A.G. Office.

L. M. A. asks: Can the family, in the States, of a soldier of U.S. that is stationed in Canal Zone be benefited by the appropriation that was made for dependent relatives of soldiers? Answer: Yes, if the conditions cited in the paragraph of the Army Appropriation Act authorizing the expenditure exist. One of these is that the family during the term of service of such enlisted man has no other income except the pay of such enlisted man, adequate for the support of said family.

**THE ARMY.**

**ARMY REGULATIONS.**

**CHANGES 48, DEC. 15, 1916, WAR DEPT.**

These change Par. 830, 886 and 897, Army Regulations, and add Par. 892 1/2, with the heading, "Inspection of the National Guard," to the Army Regulations. We give the new paragraph:

Inspection of the National Guard.

892 1/2. (a) Inspections of the National Guard will be made at least once each year by inspectors general and, if necessary, by other officers of the Regular Army detailed by the Secretary of War, or department commanders acting under instructions from the Secretary of War, to determine whether the amount and condition of the property in the hands of the National Guard are satisfactory; whether the National Guard is organized as prescribed by the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916; whether the officers and enlisted men possess the physical and other qualifications prescribed; whether the organization and the officers and enlisted men thereof are sufficiently armed, uniformed, equipped, and being trained and instructed for active duty in the field or coast defense, and whether the records are being kept in accordance with said act. The reports of such inspections shall serve as the basis for deciding as to the issue to and retention by the National Guard of the military property provided for by said act, and for determining what organizations and individuals shall be considered as constituting parts of the National Guard within the meaning of said act. Blanks and memoranda for use in making these inspections will be furnished by the Inspector General of the Army.

(b) Inspectors will inquire into and report upon the character and amount of work done by officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army on duty with the National Guard; the manner in which they perform their duties; their fitness for their positions; and whether the inspector-instructors comply with the War Department regulations and instructions relating to their duties.

(c) Inspectors general will inquire into and report upon the necessity, economy and propriety of all disbursements of the National Guard property and disbursing officers for the United States, their strict conformity to the law appropriating the money, whether these officers comply with the law in keeping their accounts and making their deposits, and whether their property records are complete and properly kept, and the required reports and returns rendered.

(d) The inspector will verbally inform the organization commander of all irregularities and deficiencies noted in connection with the subject of organization, armament and equipment, and will at the same time offer such assistance, advice or suggestions as may be practicable looking to their correction.

(e) Reports of these inspections will be forwarded to the department commander, who will examine them with a view to the detection of errors and incompleteness, and correction of them by the responsible inspectors, and then forward them to the Adjutant General of the Army. (C. A. R., No. 48, Dec. 15, 1916.)

**G.O. 70, DEC. 15, 1916, WAR DEPT.**

I.—Par. 5, Sec. I, G.O. 45, War D., 1914, is amended to read as follows:

5. A soldier who has been sentenced to dishonorable discharge, and in whose case the execution of the dishonorable discharge has been suspended, will be dropped from the records of his organization as transferred to the disciplinary barracks or military post designated in the general court-martial order as the place of confinement. While serving the sentence of confinement he will be carried on the monthly return of general prisoners, the words "Suspended" being entered opposite his name in the columns of Remarks. At the end of the bimonthly muster period in which the soldier is finally separated from the service, the commandant of the disciplinary barracks, or the adjutant of the military post where he is confined, will furnish The Adjutant General of the Army with a detachment muster roll, which will contain the information required by the instructions on the blank form and in addition a full statement of the soldier's accounts.

II.—Par. 29, G.O. 70, War D., 1916, as amended by Sec. III, G.O. 15, War D., 1916, is rescinded and the following is substituted therefor:

The questions for the examination of Coast Artillery officers, in the preliminary course, Garrison School, will be prepared by the Coast Artillery School Board.

The coast defense commander will make application directly to The Adjutant General of the Army at least one month before the close of the school year for such number of sets of examination questions as may be needed in his coast defense command.

The coast defense commander will cause the examination to be held in the presence of an officer, and he will appoint a board, to consist of three officers, senior in rank to the student officers, to mark the examination papers. Should

there not be sufficient officers in a coast defense command to form a board, the coast artillery district commander will designate a board to be assembled at a fort where there are sufficient eligible officers. The commanding officer of the coast defense command in which the board for marking examination papers is assembled will pass upon the findings of the board. If the findings of the board are not approved by the coast defense commander, or if the officer being examined appeals from the approved findings, the entire proceedings will be forwarded to the department commander for final action.

The attainment of seventy-five per cent. in the examination will be required for proficiency in any subject.

III.—G.O. 48, War D., 1909, as amended by Sec. II, G.O. 232, War D., 1909, is rescinded, to take effect Feb. 15, 1917. After that date examinations for appointment as ordnance sergeants, and sergeants of ordnance to be assigned to duty with line organizations and Engineer Corps organizations, will be held under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance. An examination of applicants for appointment as ordnance sergeant will be held on Feb. 1, 1917, but the period of eligibility of successful applicants will not extend beyond April 3, 1918.

Regulations for the examination of enlisted men and civilian employees of the Quartermaster Corps for appointment to the higher enlisted grades of the Quartermaster Corps are published in Cir. 13, Office of the Quartermaster General, 1916, and regulations for the examination of enlisted men for appointment as ordnance sergeant and sergeant of ordnance are published in Cir. 1, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, 1916.

IV.—Par. 12, G.O. 199, War D., 1909, relative to regulations governing the Engineer School at Washington Barracks, D.C., as amended by Sec. II, G.O. 82, War D., 1911, and by Sec. V, G.O. 46, War D., 1913, is further amended so as to prescribe that the course of instruction at that school shall begin on Oct. 1 of each year and end on Sept. 30 of the following year.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
H. L. SCOTT, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

**BULLETIN 56, DEC. 21, 1916, WAR DEPT.**

Announces the establishment of divisions of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the following institutions:

New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N.M., an Infantry unit of the Senior Division and an Infantry unit of the Junior Division.

Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R.I., Infantry unit, Senior Division.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Infantry unit, Senior Division.

Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga., Infantry unit, Junior Division.

The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh, N.C., Infantry unit, Senior Division.

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., Infantry unit, Senior Division; Cavalry unit, Senior Division; Field Artillery unit, Senior Division.

Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky., Infantry unit, Junior Division.

Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah, Infantry unit, Senior Division.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., Infantry unit, Senior Division.

Delaware College, Newark, Del., Infantry unit, Senior Division.

New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham, N.H., Infantry unit, Senior Division.

University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., Infantry unit, Senior Division.

West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Infantry unit, Senior Division.

**UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS.**

**CHANGES NO. 7, DEC. 30, 1916, WAR DEPT.**

Paragraphs 15, 25, 26, 27 and 29, Uniform Specifications, 1915, are changed as follows:

15. Change section (e), page 28, and section (f), page 29 and 30, to read as follows:

(e) **Quartermaster General, and Brigadier Generals of the Quartermaster Corps.**—The same as that of "General Officers," Par. 15 (a), with the following exceptions:

Piping.—A piping of buff cloth or velvet  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide to be placed along the upper and outer edges of left lapel, continuing down the edge of left skirt to bottom and across the top and down the outer edge of left back skirt.

Back slashes.—A slash of buff cloth or velvet to be placed on each back skirt and extend two-thirds of the distance from the waist to bottom of skirt and from nothing at waist button to two inches in width at the bottom. To be trimmed with one row of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch two-yellow gold-wire lace. The outer edge of lace to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from the other edge of buff cloth or velvet and following the vertical and horizontal lines. The lower gilt button will be placed in the lower corner of slash just inside the god lace.

(f) **Officers holding permanent appointments in the Quartermaster Corps.**—The same as that of all officers below the rank of brigadier general, Par. 15 (d), with the following exceptions:

Piping.—A piping of buff cloth  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide to be placed along the top, bottom and front edges of collar and along the upper and outer edges of the left lapel, continuing down the edge of the left skirt to the bottom, and across the top and down the outer edge of the left back skirt.

Back slashes.—A slash of buff cloth to be placed on each back skirt and extend two-thirds of the distance from the waist to bottom of skirt and from nothing at the waist button to 2 inches in width at the bottom. To be trimmed with one row of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch two-yellow gold-wire lace, the outer edge of lace to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from the outer edge of buff cloth and following the vertical and horizontal lines. The lower large gilt coat button will be placed in lower corner of slash just inside the god lace.

(C.U. Sp. No. 7, Dec. 1, 1916.) [2487865, A.G.O.]

**25. INSIGNIA ON COLLAR OF COAT.**

Gold or Gilt Metal.

Change the last sentence of subparagraph (a), appearing in parenthesis, to read as follows: (To designate officers of volunteers or of the Reserve Corps, these letters will be followed by "V." or "R.") The National Guard in the service of the United States will wear the letters—not to exceed four—forming the abbreviation of the name of the state, territory, or District of Columbia.)

Substitute for subparagraph (b) the following:

(b) **Veterinary Corps.**—A caduceus of gold or gilt metal, 1 inch in height, superimposed in the center by a monogram of dull-finished bronze bearing the letters "V.C."  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch high.

Substitute for subparagraph (t) the following:

(t) **Chief of Staff or Assistant Chief of Staff (not a member of the General Staff Corps).**—A hollow six-pointed star,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter; width of metal between adjacent parallel edges to be 1-6 inch. (C.U. Sp. No. 7, Dec. 30, 1916.)

**26. INSIGNIA ON COLLAR OF COAT.**

Silver or White Metal.

Omit subparagraph (d) relating to acting dental surgeon. (C.U. Sp. No. 7, Dec. 30, 1916.)

**27. INSIGNIA ON COLLAR OF COAT.**

Bronze Metal.

Change the last sentence of subparagraph (a), appearing in parenthesis, to read as follows: (To designate officers of volunteers or of the Reserve Corps, these letters will be followed by "V." or "R.") The National Guard in the service of the United States will wear the letters—not to exceed four—forming the abbreviation of the name of the state, territory, or District of Columbia.)

Substitute for subparagraph (b) the following:

(b) **Veterinary Corps.**—A caduceus of gold or gilt metal, 1 inch in height, superimposed in the center by a monogram

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Substitute for subparagraph (t) the following:

(t) **Regimental, Battalion, and Coast Artillery Staff Officers.** will wear in the lower angle of the insignia a device  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch high of the department to which their duties correspond, except that for Engineers the device will be worn above the center tassel. (C.U. Sp. No. 7, Dec. 30, 1916.)

**29. INSIGNIA ON COLLAR OF SHIRT WHEN COAT IS NOT WORN.**—Rescinded. (C.U. Sp. No. 7, Dec. 30, 1916.) [2499862, A.G.O.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

**FORT MONROE.**

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 8, 1917.

Egg-nog was served at the Officers' Club from twelve to one on New Year's day, when practically all the post turned out. Col. and Mrs. S. M. Foote entertained the garrison on New Year's with a reception and dance from four to six. Assisting Mrs. Foote were Mesdames H. D. Todd, W. R. Smith, F. H. Lincoln, F. T. Hines, C. L. Fenton, Misses Harriet Chain and Esther Foote.

Miss Harriet Chain, of Morristown, N.J., is visiting her cousin, Miss Esther Foote. On Thursday Col. and Mrs. H. D. Todd entertained at bridge in honor of Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent and for Mrs. Foote, Major and Mrs. Gulick, Capt. and Mesdames Hines, Lincoln, Brigham, Fuller, Fenton and Wildrick, Mrs. Berry, Colonel Ketcham and Lieutenant Edwards. Those winning prizes were Mesdames Foote, Fuller and Berry and Captains Hines and Fenton.

Mr. and Mrs. Green, of Philadelphia, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Todd, wife of Col. H. D. Todd.

All the members of the class of 1917 have reported and are well started on their work for the year. Fifty-three new second lieutenants of Coast Artillery, recently appointed, have reported for duty at Fort Monroe. An informal hop was held last Friday evening. Col. and Mrs. Foote entertained with a hop supper Friday night for Miss Harriet Chain and for Major and Mrs. Nugent and Capt. and Mesdames Lincoln, Brigham, Wildrick, Fenton and Boatwright, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, Miss Foote, Lieutenants Beverly and McMorland.

Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln entertained at dinner on Saturday in honor of Major and Mrs. Nugent and for Major and Mrs. Little, Capt. and Mrs. Fenton, Capt. and Mrs. Wildrick, Capt. and Mrs. Booth and Capt. and Mrs. Boatwright.

Miss Smith, of the Soldiers' Home, entertained at dinner on Jan. 5 for Capt. and Mrs. Fenton and Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland. Miss Lois Foote, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Foote, arrived Sunday morning from Berkeley, Cal., where she has been attending the University of California.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 15, 1917. Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Fuller entertained on Jan. 6 at dinner for Mrs. S. M. Foote, Col. and Mrs. H. D. Todd, Major and Mrs. E. J. Wallace, Major and Mrs. J. W. Gulick, Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. Pruden and Mr. George Adams. Col. S. M. Foote returned Sunday night from Washington, where he has been for the past week. Mrs. Friesell, of the Soldiers' Home, entertained with a tea on Monday for Mrs. George A. Nugent.

Mrs. W. P. Boatwright entertained at tea at the Chamberlin on Tuesday for Mrs. Nugent and for Mrs. G. A. Wildrick and Mrs. M. Wildrick. Major Wallace, Major Little and Captain Booth are in Richmond, on duty with Militia. Mrs. Little entertained at a luncheon Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Nugent.

Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Behr entertained at dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Nugent and for Colonel Ketcham, Mrs. Stack and Capt. and Mrs. Brigham. Major George A. Nugent, General Staff, who has been here for the past month on leave from Laredo, Texas, left Friday for Middletown, Conn., with Mrs. Nugent and Elizabeth. The Major leaves for Texas next week, while Mrs. Nugent will spend the winter in Middletown, Conn.

Mrs. S. M. Foote entertained a table of bridge on Friday for her cousin, Mrs. Smith, of Philadelphia, and for Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Smith winning the prize. Col. D. W. Ketcham entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mesdames F. H. Lincoln, C. L. Fenton and C. A. Lohr and Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Hall. Mrs. A. H. Sunderland is spending a week in Philadelphia with her brother.

**FORT TOTTEN.**

Fort Totten, Long Island, N.Y., Jan. 13, 1917.

The bowling was well attended on Monday evening. Mrs. Loughry made high score for the ladies. Mrs. Draves entertained on Tuesday at bridge for Mesdames Warren, Hall and Hodges. Mrs. Campbell had as guests for tea and bridge on Wednesday Mesdames Cheeseman, Robinson and Hall. Lieut. and Mrs. Draves had as dinner guests on Thursday, Lieut. and Mrs. Warren. On Friday Mrs. Warren had a bridge tea for Mesdames Cooper, Hope, Draves and Halla.

The Coast Artillery branch of the Army Relief met with Mrs. Hodges. The meeting was very well attended and plans were made for an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the local Relief fund. A buffet supper for forty guests was given at the officers' mess by Dr. and Mrs. Hunter and Lieutenant Williams. Gen. and Mrs. Hodges had as dinner guests on Saturday Capt. and Mesdames Robinson, Cooper, Hope, and Lieut. and Mrs. Brown.

Major and Mrs. Pearce and family have returned from Atlanta, Ga., after a long visit with Mrs. Pearce's parents. Dr. and Mrs. Hunter have as guest for the weekend Mr. and Mrs. ...

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Charles S. Chase, Jr. The week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Draves are the Misses Clara Sheehan and Genevieve Viane. Major and Mrs. Harrison Hall have returned from West Point, where they have been guests of Major and Mrs. Carter. A bridge-luncheon was given Saturday by Mrs. Draves for Mrs. Warren and the Misses Hodges, Sheehan and Viane.

COAST DEFENSES OF THE POTOMAC

Fort Washington, Md., Jan. 8, 1917.

New Year's day was spent in Washington by most of the officers and ladies of these defenses. Major Mervyn C. Buckey, Capt. and Mrs. R. B. McBride, Mrs. Van der Water, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Patterson, Chaplain and Mrs. J. E. Yates, Lieuts. and Mesdames J. B. Gillespie and F. C. Scofield and Lieut. C. O. Heth called early in the afternoon on the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, who held a large reception in their Georgetown home, later going to the reception held by the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels. Major Buckey also attended the reception of Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, and was one of the guests at the dinner given by Mr. Lewis Titus at the Willard on New Year's night.

Chaplain and Mrs. J. E. Yates were entertained at luncheon Thursday by Major and Mrs. L. M. Brett at the Army and Navy Club. Major Buckey was one of the guests at the dinner given by Major Andrew Moses, of the General Staff, in honor of the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Ingraham on Thursday at the Army and Navy Club, and on Friday he attended the Assembly in Baltimore.

Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, and Mrs. Redfield, Mrs. Edward S. Faust, the Misses Faust, and Mr. Edward S. Faust, Jr., were guests of the Coast Defense Commander on Saturday afternoon. The steamer Wetherill made a special trip to bring the party from Washington to Fort Washington. After a visit to the old fort and other points of interest Major Buckey entertained his guests at tea.

Mr. Theodore F. Menk, secretary of the Winthrop-Indian Head-Washington Military Highway Association, lunched with Major Buckey on Saturday and conferred with him in regard to linking up the Winthrop Range and the different military reservations along the Maryland shore of the Potomac. Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Wilson, of Washington, and Mrs. Wilson's mother, Mrs. Taylor, of Vancouver, Wash., spent Sunday with Capt. and Mrs. R. B. McBride at Fort Hunt. Lieut. and Mrs. F. C. Scofield spent the week-end in Washington with Mr. J. C. Scofield.

Fort Washington, Md., Jan. 16, 1917.

Capt. and Mrs. R. B. McBride, Chaplain and Mrs. J. E. Yates, Mrs. Vander Water, Mrs. F. C. Scofield and Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Gillespie went to Fort Myer Monday to the at home given by Mrs. Hugh L. Scott and Miss Scott for Mrs. H. C. Graef. Congressman Mudd of Maryland was the guest of Major M. C. Buckey for luncheon Wednesday.

Mrs. R. B. McBride was entertained at luncheon in Washington on Wednesday by Mrs. W. P. Pence. Major M. C. Buckey last week entertained a house party composed of Mrs. Gordon Paine, Miss Elizabeth Fisher, and Capt. William Johnson, of Baltimore, and Miss Ella Baughn Patterson, of New York. Capt. and Mrs. R. B. McBride, of Fort Hunt, and Miss Ethel Allen, of Washington, were guests of Chaplain and Mrs. J. E. Yates for luncheon Thursday. Miss Allen going with the officers and ladies of the post to the dance given by Major Buckey for his house guests on Thursday night in his quarters. On Thursday Mrs. Yates entertained the ladies of the post with cards in honor of Miss Allen.

Mrs. F. C. Scofield, who has been ill with grip, is convalescent. On Saturday Lieutenant Scofield was called to Washington by the serious illness of his mother.

The 1st Company at Fort Hunt gave a most successful dance on Thursday night. The grand march was led by the coast defense commander. The officers of both garrisons and their wives were present for the opening of the dance, among them being the fort commander, Captain McBride, and Mrs. McBride; a former company commander of the 1st Company, Capt. W. K. Wilson, and Mrs. Wilson, of Washington; Dr. and Mrs. Patterson, Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie and Mrs. Vander Water. An elaborate supper was served later in the evening.

Capt. Thomas C. Cook reported for duty at Fort Washington on Saturday. Mr. Thomas W. Buckley, of Washington, spent the week-end with his son, Major Buckley. Lieut. J. B. Gillespie left Monday to inspect the New Jersey National Guard, going first to Camden.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 14, 1917.

Chaplain Fleming's Sunday evening song service and moving pictures continue to be very popular. The seats are always filled and most of the standing room taken. Dr. Brewer, M.R.C., arrived Tuesday from Detroit for duty at this post. He is moving into the quarters occupied by Veterinarian Lusk.

The 2d Cavalry basketball team defeated St. Michael's College Tuesday evening by the score of 23 to 22. Major Powell, M.C., has received orders to report at Governors Island, N.Y., and from there will go to Providence, R.I., for duty inspecting the militia of New England. Mrs. Powell and little daughter, Julia, will remain here for the present.

Grip is making the rounds of the post. Sixteen new cases were taken in the hospital Monday, and there are several new cases on the officers' line. There are also three cases of pneumonia in the hospital. Col. and Mrs. Dickman enter-

tained with a luncheon on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Henry T. Allen and Mrs. Viner, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews.

Lieut. Philip Gordon arrived Thursday from Lebanon, Pa., where he has been on leave for three months with Mrs. Gordon's father, Captain Patch. After completing his packing here Lieutenant Gordon will report for duty at West Point as assistant to the quartermaster. Capt. and Mrs. Graham's dinner guests Friday were Mrs. Henry T. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Viner.

A very enjoyable hop was given at the club by the officers of the post Saturday evening. Mrs. Viner, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Andrews, returned to Washington Saturday. Dr. Clark, M.R.C., is moving into quarters formerly occupied by Captain Barry.

Captain Martin, who has been ill with grip, is out again. Friday was the coldest day of the season in Vermont, the thermometer in some places registering as low as twenty-eight below zero.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1917.

Capt. Joseph E. Bastion, who has had charge of Ambulance Corps No. 7, between Columbus, N.M., and 250 miles into Mexico, returned to Fort Porter on Friday for a few weeks' leave. Captain Bastion has been in Mexico since March and was very glad to return to his family and home station and received a warm welcome from his friends in the post and his medical associates in the city, among them Dr. Herbert Smith, who frequently has had charge of the Fort Porter Hospital.

Capt. Chauncey J. Hamlin, 3d Art., is in Buffalo, called home by the illness of his grandmother, Mrs. Daniels, who was buried on Friday. Many Army people knew Mrs. Daniels and enjoyed her hospitality in her beautiful Delaware residence. Captain Hamlin, on his arrival, made an informal speech at the annual meeting of the 65th Regiment Veterans' Association. He told them how he and others had learned many things on the border; one was how to groom horses. He said the 74th was the best Infantry outfit on the border.

Dancing on a battleship will be the innovation at the annual ball of the Naval Militia at the 74th Armory on Friday evening. The general chairman, Lieut. Arthur Brock, is making plans for a reproduction of a dreadnaught of the U.S. Navy, so that the Militia will feel at home at the ball. Capt. Sears Yates, of the Marine Corps, with a party from town, will be joined by friends in the post to attend the ball.

Mrs. Quinton, wife of Major William W. Quinton, has returned from New York. Dr. Quinton is quite successful in his practice of medicine in Buffalo. Lieut. D. P. Wickersham, in charge of the naval recruiting here, announced yesterday that twenty-six men enlisted last week.

Col. John L. Chamberlain has inspected Fort Porter for a number of years and his friends here are glad to congratulate him on his promotion to brigadier general.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk Va., Jan. 8, 1917.

The dance given in Building 16 Friday evening by the commandant and officers was one of the largest of the season; the guests were received by Mesdames Walter McLean, R. M. Watt, C. C. Fewell, G. Pickrell, J. H. Dayton and Miss Rose Snyder. Constr. and Mrs. R. M. Watt had a dinner preceding the dance for Mr. and Mrs. Homer Ferguson, of Newport News; Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Washington, Mrs. Jessup, of Baltimore, and Ensign H. M. Mullinix.

Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham had a card party Thursday for her sister-in-law, Mrs. H. G. Gillmor, of Washington. Mrs. Menalcos Lankford had a card party Wednesday for Mrs. E. C. Waddill. Capt. and Mrs. Phelps and family are guests at Mrs. S. T. Hanger's, Portsmouth.

Major H. C. Snyder and Miss Rose Snyder had a dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Comdr. and Mrs. C. T. Owens, Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Conger, Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Butler, Mrs. Lauren S. Willis and Asst. Paymr. J. A. Harman. The officers of the Cushing had a dinner Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Adams, of Altoona, Pa.; Misses Tait, Lieut. J. K. Elder, Ensign B. F. Jenkins and Mrs. O. W. Erickson.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. M. A. Stuart had an oyster roast at Cape Henry Casino yesterday for their guest, Miss Margaret Leonard, of Detroit. Major and Mrs. P. M. Rixey, Jr., had a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Waddill, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. Menalcos Lankford, Miss Elizabeth Gest, of Philadelphia, and Capt. C. D. Barrett. Surg. and Mrs. W. B. Grove had a dinner Friday for Med. Dir. and Mrs. George Pickrell, P.A., and Mrs. J. B. Pollard.

Mrs. Clyde G. West had a card party Saturday for her guests, Misses Harriet and Lucile Clark, of Washington. Lieut. Paul C. Marmon, who has been spending several days with friends in Norfolk, has returned to Indian Head, Md. Mrs. Harry N. Coates and children, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Cooke, Bute street, have returned to their home in Washington. Capt. and Mrs. S. W. Bogan are guests at the Southland Hotel, Granby street. Lieut. W. H. Osgood left the Nevada Saturday for duty on the Chester at the Boston Yard. Mrs. John Nugent, of Fort Monroe, spent part of last week in Norfolk, the guest of Miss Harriet Hunter. Miss Elizabeth Gest, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Smith, Marine Barracks. Misses Lucile and Harriet Clark, of Washington, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. West in the Budwell, Portsmouth. Miss Margaret Leonard, the guest of P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Montgomery A. Stuart, has left for Wellesley College.

Miss Alice H. Webster has returned to her home, Baldwin place, after spending a few days with Comdr. and Mrs. J. T. Tompkins at their home, Annapolis. Mr. Spotswood Quinby has returned to the Schadmann Preparatory School, Washington, after being the guest of his parents, Capt. J. G. Quinby, retired, and Mrs. Quinby, at Spotswood Arms, Virginia Beach, for the holidays. Comdr. C. S. Stanworth, retired, and Mrs. Stanworth have returned to their home, 400 Bute street, after spending the holidays in Washington, Philadelphia and Lynchburg.

Mrs. Charles T. Gilliam, who has been spending some time in Norfolk to be with her husband, Ensign C. T. Gilliam, leaves this afternoon for her home, San Antonio, Texas, to spend several months. The friends of Mrs. Louis R. Vail are rejoicing at the success of her recent operation for the eye in New York. Mr. Drewry Baker, who has been spending the holidays with his parents, Comdr. Henry T. Baker and Mrs. Baker, has returned to Yale, via New York.

The ball at the yard last Monday evening for the benefit of the Navy Relief fund was a brilliant success. The ballroom was elaborately decorated with holly, evergreens, banners and flags, and the guests were received by Mesdames R. M. Watt, C. C. Fewell, G. Pickrell and C. G. West. Preceding the ball Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. West had a dinner in honor of Misses Harriet and Lucile Clark, their guests. Ensign S. P. Ginder had a dinner on the Delaware Monday for Mrs. Morgan Hudgins, of Waynesboro, Va.; Misses Anita Kite, Hortense Hodges, Lucy Hix, Louise Robinson and Elise Hodges, Ensigns G. D. Price, L. Herndon, K. McGinnis, E. S. Earnhardt, A. E. King, Messrs. Hudgins and Edgar Pendleton, of California.

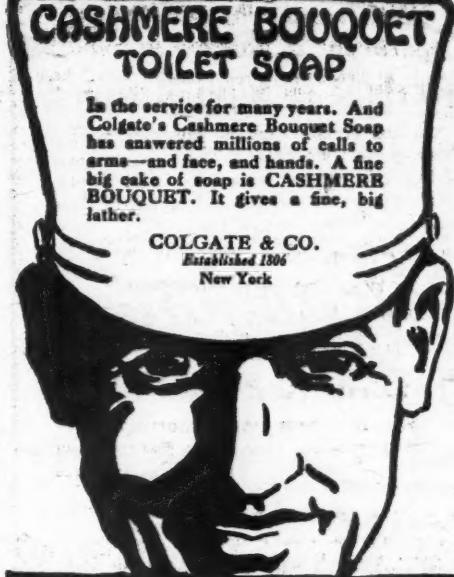
Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Butler had a dinner Friday for Comdr. and Mrs. C. T. Owens, Ensign and Mrs. C. N. Ingraham. Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Conger had a dinner at their home, Marine Barracks, Friday for Dr. Bourne Jarvis, of Cooperstown, N.Y.; Lieut. E. Lando and Lieut. J. L. Hydrick. The departure of the ships for Guantanamo has broken up a charming colony of Navy wives in Norfolk and Portsmouth, as many of them are leaving for their homes to await the return of the fleet in the spring.

A dinner was given at the Chamberlin Sunday for Misses Anita Kite, of Washington, and Jessie Dixon, of Savannah, Ga., who are guests of Miss Hortense Hodges at her home, Portsmouth. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean have both returned to the yard after spending some time away. Admiral McLean has been on temporary duty in Washington, and Mrs.

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McLean has been the guest of friends and relatives in Washington, Baltimore and Atlantic City. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps had a dinner on the Louisiana for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Victor Blue, Mrs. P. F. Lewis, Miss Kenist, Capt. F. B. Bassett, Jr., Lieut. W. V. Tomb and Mr. W. H. Venable.

Miss Aline Kelly, who has been the guest of P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. J. C. Hilton in Washington, has returned to her home, York street. Lieut. C. C. Gill and Mrs. Gill had a tea on the Oklahoma Friday for Mrs. B. S. Bullard, Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore, Misses Groner, Frame, Smith, Dixon, of Savannah, Ga.; Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar Smith, Jr., and the wardroom officers.

Ensign D. M. Sceec had a dinner on the Richmond Wednesday for Misses Harriet and Lucile Clark, of Washington; Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. West, Asst. Paymr. J. A. Harman, P.A. Surg. G. A. Shepard and Ensign H. M. Meyers. Comdr. J. T. Tompkins had a tea on the Nevada Thursday for Misses Clark, of Washington; other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. West, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pryor, Mrs. Harrison, of Washington; Lieut. O. L. Cox, Ensign H. O. Hunter, R. M. Fortson and W. D. Thomas.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 15, 1917.

Ensign J. H. Rockwell gave a dinner on the Richmond on Friday. Mrs. Louis H. Maxwell had a card party Saturday in honor of Mrs. Robert Baylor Tunstall. Mrs. William L. Pryor left Sunday for Newport, R.I., to be the guest of her father, Rear Admiral A. M. Knight, who, with his daughter, Miss Katherine Knight, leaves in February to assume command of the Asiatic Fleet and station. Mrs. L. W. Sprating left to-day for Philadelphia, to visit friends. Miss Mildred Cobb, guest of relatives in Norfolk, will sail shortly for Panama, to visit her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. R. Perkins.

Rear Admiral Perry Garst, retired, has been a recent visitor to Norfolk, renewing old friendships; he has returned to his home, Columbia Road, Washington. Miss Jean Jersey has been spending several weeks with Mrs. Irving Kingston, Lenox, Mass., and is now the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. L. A. Davison, Seville, N.Y., before being maid of honor at the Boucher-Quintard wedding in Washington.

The officers of the Benham had a dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Vroom, Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. P. Uberrath and the officers of the ship. Mrs. C. C. Gill, who has been spending some time in Norfolk to be with her husband, Lieut. C. C. Gill, U.S.S. Oklahoma, has left to be the guest of relatives in Portsmouth, N.H. Mrs. Rufus Parks gave a tea for some forty guests. Mrs. R. Y. Rhea was at home at her home, Marine Barracks, Thursday. Mesdames E. G. Kintner and R. N. Watt are at home every Wednesday during January between 4 and 6:30.

With the leaving of the ships for the Southern Drill Grounds, the wives have scattered to their various homes. Mrs. Oscar Smith and little daughter, who have been spending several months in Norfolk, have left to spend the remainder of the winter in Florida. Mrs. Alexander S. Wadsworth, Jr., and little daughter have left for Richmond, to be guests of Misses Harriet Clark, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West, have returned to their home in Washington.

Comdr. and Mrs. Duncan M. Wood have left for Newport, R.I., Commander Wood to Naval War College duty. Mrs. J. F. S. Norris and baby have left to spend some time in New York. Mrs. Harold V. McKittrick is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Old, Portsmouth. Mrs. W. H. Osgood has left for Boston, to join her husband, Lieutenant Osgood, who has been ordered to the Chester. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Parrish, with their little daughter, are guests of their brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. J. H. Dayton, on the Richmond. Mrs. Chauncey Shackford has returned to Norfolk, after two weeks' stay in New York.

Mrs. Dallas W. Wainwright, Jr., is the guest of friends in Philadelphia. Mrs. S. L. Bethel has returned to her home, Stockley Gardens, Norfolk, after a short visit to New York. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. J. B. Kaufman are guests of Mrs. E. C. Brooks, Portsmouth. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Rupertus are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, William Henry, Jr., in Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 10, 1917.

Capt. Roger Welles, who underwent a surgical operation at the Naval Hospital recently, continues to improve. Miss Nanette Kesten had a buffet supper Monday for Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps and some twenty-five others. Mrs. Henry P. Burnett has returned to her apartment in Olney Court after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Farrar, in Washington. Mrs. Charles C. Ross has returned from New York and will spend the remainder of the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Simmons, Raleigh avenue.

Mrs. R. Y. Rhea had a card party Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Walter McLean. Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Conger had a dinner Monday for Mrs. Lauren S. Willis, of Haiti. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson, U.S.A., are guests of Mrs. John B. Jenkins, Fairview avenue. Mrs. J. T. Tompkins, guest of Mrs. F. A. L. Vossler, has returned to her home in Annapolis. Mrs. T. H. Ruddock, who has been spending the winter in Portsmouth, has left to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. William Beebler, at Annapolis.

Mrs. S. F. Heim, who has been spending the winter at Mrs. John Webb's, Colonial avenue, has left for Vallejo, Cal., to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. E. McCudden. Mrs. J. K. Easer has left to spend the remainder of the winter in New Orleans. Mrs. H. B. Riebe has left for New York. Lieut. and Mrs. R. T. Darrova have arrived from their honeymoon and are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. West. Mrs. Alfred I. Preston, of New York, is the guest of Paymr. and Mrs. J. A. B. Smith. Mrs. S. W. Bogan is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bain, in the Mowbray. Mrs. P. E. Garrison, who will sail on the Hancock for Santo Domingo, to join her husband, P.A. Surgeon Garrison, is a guest of friends in the yard for a few days.

Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Conger had a dinner Thursday, Mrs. Lauren S. Willis, their house guest, Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. West, Major and Mrs. R. Y. Rhea, Lieut. and Mrs. H. M.

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Butler, Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay, Lieut. J. E. Iseman and Capt. S. S. Lee.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, 1917.

Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett entertained at dinner during the week in honor of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing, inviting to meet them Justice and Mrs. Pitney, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. McCauley, Brig. Gen. C. H. Lauchheimer, Col. and Mrs. Doyen, Solicitor General and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davies, the Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy and Mrs. Eberle, Major and Mrs. Logan Feland, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Sutton, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. Ross Thompson, Mr. Constantinidi, of the Greek Legation, and Mr. Charles McCann.

Mrs. Feland and Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Eberle are house guests of Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett. Mrs. Glennon, wife of the Commandant of the navy yard, will be at home on Monday, the 14th, which day will be generally observed through the homes of officers in the yard. Mrs. Willard, wife of Commander Willard, U.S.N., has canceled all engagements on account of illness.

Mrs. Nash and Miss Carolyn Nash, wife and daughter of Med. Dir. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., has left for a sojourn in Mrs. Nash's former home at Charleston, S.C. Lieut. Reed M. Fawell, U.S.N., entertained a number of friends of the Radio School with talk on radio telegraphy at the Theodorus B. M. Mason Home on Twentieth street.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Connor were among the Service people who entertained at the dinner-dance at the Brighton on Saturday. Another very brilliant dinner was given by Capt. Frederick Coleman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Coleman. The Saturday dinner-dances at the Brighton have become very popular with Service people. One of the most brilliant dinner-dances the Army and Navy Club has given was the one on Thursday. Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. S. Benson entertained in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels; Commo. and Mrs. Hogg entertained a party complimentary to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clifford Boush; others at this dinner include Commo. and Mrs. Walling, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Soule and Prof. and Mrs. Stimson Brown. Major and Mrs. Andrew Moses entertained for the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. William H. Ingraham; others at this dinner were Col. and Mrs. Flager, Major and Mrs. Embick, Major and Mrs. Palmer, Capt. and Mrs. Overton, Mrs. Hanna, Miss Allen, Col. G. O. Squier and Major Van Deman.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. D. Adams have as their house guest Mrs. York Noel. Comdr. and Mrs. G. W. S. Castle gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club for Comdr. and Mrs. Galbraith, Constr. and Mrs. Henry, Lieut. and Mrs. Towers, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Wood, Mrs. Bulmer, Miss Breckinridge, Miss Moes, Miss Bayne, Major Hopkins, Commander Buchanan, Messrs. Lefave, Bailey and Tennant.

Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Eberle will remain over the weekend with Mrs. Eberle's sister, Mrs. J. J. Knapp. Miss Veeder, daughter of Commo. and Mrs. T. E. D. Veeder, gave a luncheon on Thursday at the Army and Navy Club for Misses Pilson, Bernhardt, Goodwin, Andrews, Bennett, Brown, Bryce, Sims, Wythe and Lenihan.

Miss Veeder is one of the very popular débutantes of the season here and many parties are being given in her honor. Mrs. F. R. Harris is entertaining extensively this winter for her daughter. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Howard have as their guests Miss Claude and Mrs. James Proctor Morton.

Miss Anita Kite, daughter of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Kite, has returned from a visit to friends in Norfolk. Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. McVay have left for Commander McVay's new station at Newport, R.I.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 16, 1917.

In spite of the coldest day of the season the navy yard was quite gay yesterday afternoon with callers. Mrs. George Barnett was at home to a large number of visitors at Marine Headquarters, where the Marine Band played, and there were many out-of-town visitors. On Wednesday Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert Gleaves and Miss Gleaves entertained at a dinner at the Chevy Chase Club for their house guest, Miss Lydia Chapin.

Miss Doris Durrell, who is here for the wedding of her father, Captain Durrell, and Miss May Nicholson, daughter of Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, U.S.N., is the guest of Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. N. E. Mason. Miss Durrell will visit Rear Admiral and Mrs. Gleaves before her departure for Boston, where she will visit her aunt, Mrs. Alexander. Captain Durrell will be stationed at the San Francisco Naval Training Station, where he will take his bride immediately after the wedding on Jan. 23.

Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson, whose engagement has just been announced to Miss Dorcas Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Smith, of Yokohama, Japan, has been ordered to the west coast for duty. Mrs. Wallace Birch, Jr., and Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson are among the recent arrivals at the Willard Hotel.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Leigh gave a dinner in honor of Lieutenant Commander Jackson and Miss Smith, whose engagement has just been announced. One of the jolliest parties of the evening dining together were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Lejeune, Brigadier General Lauchheimer, Col. and Mrs. Doyen, Major and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mesdames Dyer, Dorn, Forster, McClellan, Captain Keyser, Lieut. and Mrs. Davy, Mrs. James Meade.

Mrs. Ridley McLean, wife of Capt. Ridley McLean, U.S.N.,

is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Thomas Gale. Lieut. H. W. Van Valsah, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Mayflower, was host at a luncheon at the Shoreham Hotel on Wednesday.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 7, 1917.

At noon on New Year's day Colonel Irwin received all the officers and ladies of the post at the club. On Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. W. W. McCammon had a New Year's dinner for Colonel Irwin, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham and Dr. M. J. White, of the Marine Hospital. Mrs. C. E. Morton arrived from Detroit on Wednesday to join Captain Morton, who has been here for several weeks.

Major and Mrs. Wickline were dinner hosts on Wednesday, with covers laid for Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Ware, Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. Thiele and Major Pipes. Capt. and Mrs. Tyndall had dinner on Wednesday for Mrs. J. M. Kennedy and Colonel Irwin. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. O. H. Sampson and Mrs. Ware were hosts at a Mexican supper, the place-cards and table decorations carrying out the Mexican colors. Covers were laid for Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Collins, Capt. and Mrs. Tyndall, Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Everett.

Mrs. Sampson had one table of bridge on Friday for Mesdames Ware, Collins and Harris. Major Stodder left for Fort Monroe on Wednesday with recruits, Captain Harris taking recruits to Brownsville on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Jones and Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace F. Baker were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry O'Neil, of St. Louis, at an elaborate supper and watch party on New Year's eve.

Capt. and Mrs. Austin A. Parker, of Fort Leavenworth, spent a few days of last week in St. Louis as guests of Mrs. Parker's sister, Mrs. Frances Cabané Scovell. The first and third Fridays of the month have been scheduled as ladies' nights at the club, Friday evening being the first ladies' night of the season. The orchestra played for dancing and delicious Welsh rabbits were made by Mesdames Morton, Dillingham and McCammon.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 14, 1917.

Mrs. George Le R. Irwin and Miss Josephine Irwin arrived on Monday to join Colonel Irwin at Jefferson Barracks. Capt. F. M. Jones left for San Francisco on Monday, taking recruits to Fort McDowell; Captain Tyndall left on Tuesday with recruits for Fort Moultrie, S.C., and Lieutenant Everitt left the following day with a detachment for Fort Bliss.

Mrs. Wickline had bridge on Tuesday for Mesdames Kennedy, Ware and O. H. Sampson. Mr. and Mrs. Daingerfield, of New York, arrived on Tuesday for a short visit with Capt. and Mrs. Albert R. Dillingham. Mr. Daingerfield is a brother of Mrs. Dillingham. Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham entertained at cards on Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. Daingerfield, Capt. and Mrs. Harris and Capt. and Mrs. W. W. McCammon.

Mrs. Tyndall was hostess at bridge on Thursday for Mesdames Kennedy, Ware and Everitt. On Friday Mrs. Everitt had bridge for Mesdames Ware, Sampson, Collins and Tyndall, the prize going to Mrs. Tyndall.

Mrs. and Mrs. Charles Freeman were dinner hosts on Friday for Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Mrs. Tyndall, Lieut. and Mrs. Thiele, Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Strong and Major Pipes. Mrs. Sampson was a bridge hostess on Saturday for Mesdames Ware, Gunckel and Everitt, Mrs. F. M. Jones and Mrs. Tyndall joining for tea.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 1, 1917.

Capt. F. J. Herman's friends were sorry to learn of his serious accident that he met while driving to the station. The horses ran away, throwing Captain Herman out of the vehicle and breaking the same leg for the second time within a period of six months. The Captain has been confined to the post hospital during the holidays.

Major Herbert S. Crosby has arrived from Leavenworth to act as mustering out officer for the Missouri Militia. Capt. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews, of Manhattan, gave a dinner for Capt. B. T. Merchant, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and Mr. Chauncy Dewey. Capt. and Mrs. L. P. Swift and daughters have returned from Fort Leavenworth, where they spent Christmas with Captain Swift's mother.

Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Copeland and Lieutenant Hiribarne. Lieutenant Hiribarne spent the holidays in Kansas City, Mo. The 2d Missouri Infantry Regiment arrived in Fort Riley on Sunday morning and will occupy quarters in the Cavalry post.

Lieut. Fred Herman is spending a few days leave at Fort Riley with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Herman. Mr. T. Fenlon has returned to his home in Kansas City after a brief visit with his cousin, Mrs. T. R. Rivers. On New Year's day a charming reception was given by Col. and Mrs. T. R. Rivers. Mrs. J. C. Montgomery presided at the punch bowl and Mrs. F. G. Turner and Mrs. H. D. Thompson served refreshments. The guests included the entire garrison and many friends from town. Later in the afternoon Mr. P. G. Volz, Mr. Harry Pierce, Mr. Harry Thompson, Mr. Van Buren and Dr. F. W. O'Donnell received their friends. In the evening the Elks' Club gave a large New Year's dance.

Mr. Christian Mann gave a stag dinner for Lieut. Fred Herman, Messrs. David Waters, Clarence Waters, Ralph Davis and Archie Moon. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry N. Flint gave a Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond and Lieut. and Mrs. T. R. Kennedy and Mrs. Bretton Elmer. The following day Lieutenant Kennedy left for Fort Leavenworth, where he will instruct the new second lieutenants in equitation for four months. Mrs. Kennedy will remain at Fort Riley for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Copeland gave a pretty dinner for Capt. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Capt. I. S. Martin and Lieut. G. Hiribarne. Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Brown, Capt. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Mrs. Clarence Lininger and Lieut. John Hatfield, of St. Louis. Capt. B. T. Merchant has returned to his regiment, the 13th Cavalry, in Mexico.

Capt. and Mrs. I. P. Swift entertained Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Brown, Mrs. B. T. Merchant and Major Herbert B. Crosby with a dinner on Friday. Capt. Lewis Brown has left to join his regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1917.

Mesdames Johnson, Orton, Morse and Mason were hostesses at a delightful collation on Friday evening. The ballroom was decorated in a profusion of green boughs intermingled with flags and many colored lights. The favor table was presided over by Mrs. Edwards and Miss Mason. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox and all the officers and ladies of the post attended, and there were a number of guests from town.

Miss Mason, who is spending the holidays with her brother, Captain Mason, has been the motif of many social affairs during the week. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, of Boston, guests of their daughter, Mrs. Warfield, left for Detroit Saturday. Dr. and Mrs. Boak entertained Dr. and Mrs. Warfield and Mr. and Mrs. Merritt at dinner Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. Warfield had as dinner guests Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, Dr. Fountain and Dr. Bull. Major and Mrs. Orton entertained at an egg-nog party Christmas morning. Mrs. Johnson presided at the table. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Major and Mrs. Morse, Major and Mrs. Schmitter, Capt. and Mesdames Mason, Decker, Townes, McCain, Hazzard, Berry, Lieuts. and Mesdames Hollingsworth, Rush and Weaver, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. McAllister, Miss Mason and Miss Braustetter, Captain Adams, Captain Kellond and Lieutenant Davis.

Capt. and Mrs. Schlanser entertained at dinner on Thursday

The Plain Truth

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in honor of Miss Mason, of St. Albans. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Mason and Capt. and Mrs. Berry. Major and Mrs. Morse had as dinner guests on Christmas day Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Hazzard and Mrs. Edwards. Capt. and Mrs. Decker entertained three tables of bridge Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Mason. A Dutch supper was served. Captain Schlanser and Mrs. Mason were the prize-winners. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Schlanser, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. Berry, Dr. and Mrs. Warfield, Miss Mason, Lieutenant Manning, Dr. Fountain and Mr. and Mrs. Merritt.

Capt. and Mrs. Berry have returned from a week's visit in Dayton. Mrs. Berry was the recipient of many social courtesies during the short stay. Col. and Mrs. Johnson entertained Capt. and Mrs. Hazzard, Mrs. Edwards, Lieutenant Davis and Dr. Fountain at dinner on Sunday. Dr. and Mrs. Book entertained Dr. Bull at dinner Wednesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stark have returned after spending the holidays with Mrs. Stark's parents. Colonel Johnson has been confined to his home for several days with a cold. Col. and Mrs. Johnson were hosts on New Year's day at an elaborate luncheon for the officers and ladies of the barracks.

The Tuesday Club Club met with Mrs. Schlanser. The prize-winners were Mesdames Mason, Orton, Schlanser and Miss Braustetter. Mrs. Berry entertained two tables of bridge Friday afternoon. The guests were Mesdames McCain, Mason, Schlanser, Decker, Ashburn, Boak, Miss Mason, Mrs. Sanford and Miss Braustetter. Mrs. Warfield entertained two tables of bridge on Thursday in honor of Miss Mason, of St. Albans. The prize was won by Miss Braustetter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cowley have returned from their honeymoon spent in New York. A daughter was born to Dr. and Mrs. George Chunn on Dec. 13.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 8, 1917.

Lieut. M. P. Schillerstrom, 24th Inf., has arrived in Fort Russell to enjoy a month's leave. Mrs. Elizabeth Kieffer entertained in honor of her guest, Mrs. Graves, of New York, with a tea on Thursday. Many Cheyenne friends, as well as all garrison friends, enjoyed the affair.

Major D. G. Berry, who has been attached to the 24th Infantry, with General Pershing's troops in Mexico, received orders for duty with the 37th Infantry this week. Mrs. Berry and children, who have been residents of Fort Russell for almost a year, leave this week to join Major Berry at Fort Sam Houston, where the 37th is encamped.

Most of the quarantines for measles have been lifted, and although still not allowed in Cheyenne, the children of the post are now unrestricted in the garrison. Capt. S. A. Smoke, who has been confined to his quarters with a prolonged attack of the grip, is again able to be about. Dr. Bierbower is also a sufferer from grip the last few days.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

Great Lakes, Ill., Jan. 3, 1917.

A source of gratification to all interested in this station and a great honor to the radio force is the enviable record they have made during the past year. After a rigid inspection by the Bureau of Steam Engineering this station was considered the most efficient in all respects. This includes not only actual work and condition of the plant, but also the standing of the radio communication district for which Great Lakes is headquarters. Six communication districts were included in the inspection and Great Lakes stood one, with eighty-eight per cent; Boston was two, with seventy-six per cent, and Key West was last, with sixty-two per cent. Much credit is due Lieutenant McCauley for his painstaking efforts in co-ordinating the large number of amateurs comprising this district and for bringing them into one compact and orderly unit. For general efficiency Great Lakes was also given first place among fourteen stations inspected by the board. Great Lakes had a percentage of eighty-eight, Boston, eighty-two, and Jupiter was last, with forty-eight. Thirty factors made up the aggregate report of the inspectors, and in all of them there was little to be improved. Much credit should be given Chief Radio Electrician Young, who is directly in charge of the station, and his efficient corps of assistants.

The station basketball team journeyed to Waukegan Dec. 19 to meet the strong high school team from that city. In the first half the high school boys made 25 to the Navy's 8, but in the second half the Navy made 11 to Waukegan's 10, thus making the final score 35 to 19. As several of the high school players have been playing together for two years and the station's team has just started, great promise is looked for before the season is over. The team is under the able coaching of Mr. Corwin. On Dec. 21 about 200 ordinary seamen were given ten days' furlough before leaving for the fleet on Jan. 3. Due to the generosity of the Commandant, about 350 apprentice seamen who had relatives in the near vicinity or lived near the station were given liberty from 4:30 p.m. Dec. 22, to midnight, Dec. 26. All the boys, when they returned, declared they had a wonderful time.

Many of the Great Lakes sailors are taking advantage of the splendid opportunity offered by enlisting in the Naval Reserve. Twenty-one left last week for the Oklahoma and eleven left for the New York. On the 31st twenty-one also left for the Arizona. So far only one officer, Mr. Grant T. Stephenson, son of the former U.S. Senator from Wisconsin, has enrolled as a lieutenant and has been assigned to the U.S.S. Utah for active duty.

The station basketball team played the Waukegan High School on Dec. 27 at the station gymnasium and were defeated by a score of 30 to 25. On Thursday, Dec. 28, the

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congratulated on being selected for the rank of captain and commander, respectively. They were the only officers at this yard promoted by the selecting board. Mrs. J. L. Neilson has left for Long Beach to stay six months while Lieutenant Neilson's ship is in Southern waters. She has been visiting her mother in San Francisco.

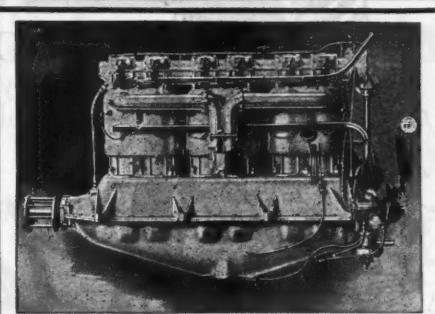
Lieut. and Mrs. William Shea are to leave San Francisco shortly for San Diego. A farewell dinner for them was given this week by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Holmes, of San Francisco. The baby daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Emanuel V. Heidt was christened in San Francisco last week with many Service people present. The child is a great-grandniece of the late President McKinley. Capt. R. R. Wallace left Saturday for San Diego on leave. He will be joined there in a week by Mrs. Wallace, who has been visiting relatives in the East since their return from the Philippines a few months ago. P.A. Surg. E. O. J. Eyttinge has left for San Diego on two months' sick leave. Mrs. Eyttinge and baby will go south as soon as he can secure a place.

Mrs. J. M. Reeves entertained at luncheon last week for Mesdames Gleason, Pope, Cheatham, Seymour, Drum, Ellis and Fretz. Mrs. C. P. Huff was a tea hostess at her San Francisco home yesterday. P.A. Paymr. A. H. Mayro reported to-day to assume charge of the commissary store. Lieut. W. H. Sitz also reported from Norfolk for duty at the barracks.

The Raleigh has left for Salina, Cruz, to relieve the Huntington and make a long stay in Southern waters. The Chattanooga will reach here the middle of the month and repairs will necessitate a stay of six weeks. The Glacier arrived last week and her rudder will have to be removed to admit of some repairs being made in addition to other jobs authorized on the vessel.

The increase in pay granted shipfitters is expected to be a help in getting this class of workmen for the yard. Considerable difficulty has been experienced owing to the demand for men in private firms. A new rating has also been established in this year's schedules, that of loftsmen, and as the pay is excellent, will bring many men here.

Seven car loads of bulkheads for the dreadnought California, which have been snowbound in transit, reached the yard to-day. With this material on hand an impetus will be given to the battleship work. Boiler work on the destroyer Hull has been authorized at a cost of \$24,000. Forty days will be needed to do this work, which was not ordered until after many other repairs had been completed.



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**FORT DOUGLAS.**

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 7, 1917.

A most interesting event of the new year was the marriage of Miss Grace Parke, daughter of Mrs. Mary L. Parke, of Salt Lake City, to Lieut. Harold C. Mandell, U.S.A., formerly an officer with the Utah National Guard, and recently admitted to the Regular service. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's mother, 134 F street, Salt Lake, the Rev. Elmer I. Goshen, of the First Congregational Church, officiating. The ceremony was witnessed only by the relatives of the two young people, and after a wedding supper Lieut. and Mrs. Mandell left for Fort Leavenworth, where he enters the Service school. Both the young people are prominent in social and college circles in Salt Lake, and the young man has distinguished himself in his work with the National Guard.

Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Elliott entertained a few friends at a New Year's party on Jan. 1. Four tables of bridge were enjoyed, and later a delicious supper was served. The house was brilliantly decorated with the holiday colors. The guests were Mrs. John H. Hess and her son, Bartlett, and daughter, Miss Alice; Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman and her daughter, Miss Genevieve Hoffman; Capt. and Mrs. Verne R. Bell and Mrs. Duncan Richart, of the post, and Mr. and Mrs. Ben L. Rich and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brown, from town.

Dr. and Mrs. Ira K. Humphrey celebrated their second wedding anniversary Saturday at their quarters with a card party and a supper, at which about a score of their friends were guests. Among the post people present were Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Elliott and Mrs. Richart. The post is shortly to be still more deserted, as Lieutenant Duncan G. Richart is expecting to come from the border during the month and take Mrs. Richart and the two children away with him, and Mrs. George H. Huddleson and her children expect to leave shortly for the border to join Lieutenant Huddleson.

**ELEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.**

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 4, 1917.

Miss O'Boyle, Mrs. Myer's house guest, left just before Christmas on a round of visits before returning to her home in Cheyenne. Col. and Mrs. Pickering are visiting with the Colonel's family in Logansport, Ind. Mrs. Ingram entertained at tea in honor of Mrs. Fowler and her daughter, Miss Fowler, of Ohio, who came out to spend the holidays with Lieut. Spencer A. Merrill. While here the young people decided to be married, rather than wait until June, as had been originally planned, so the wedding took place at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at seven o'clock on Saturday evening, Dec. 30.

On New Year's day Capt. and Mrs. Myer entertained the regiment at noon with a very pretty party, all the officers having called on Colonel Johnson earlier.

Mrs. Peck has been quite ill with grippe for the past week, but is now out again. Captain Wilson also has quite recovered from a siege of the same trouble. Mrs. Watson's small brother is still suffering from a complication of bronchitis and tonsilitis, but is mending. Little Grace Wilson entertained a number of her friends at an afternoon party during Christmas week. Those present from the regiment were Dorothy and Mandeville Ingram and Elizabeth Myer.

**FORT SAM HOUSTON.**

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 13, 1917.

Col. and Mrs. Albert S. Cummins arrived Thursday to spend the remainder of the winter in San Antonio and are guests at the Menger Hotel. Lieut. and Mrs. Francis R. Hunter, of Fort Ethan Allen, are guests of Mrs. Hunter's parents, Col. and Mrs. John S. Winn. Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Anderson, of Prescott, Ark., en route to New York, were guests of Major Thomason. Mr. and Mrs. F. Klamp, of Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal., guests of Mrs. Klamp's father, Col. J. B. Girard, and sister, Miss Laura Girard, left Saturday for their home. Miss Clarisse Ryan, of Fort McIntosh, is house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. S. J. Tucker, 37th Inf., at 627 Los Angeles street.

Lieut. and Mrs. Everett Collins, of Eagle Pass, guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bogel for the holidays, returned to their home Thursday. Major Pearson was host at dinner at the Travil Club on Saturday for Mrs. Fred Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Siler, Major Bailey, Colonel Munson, Mr. and Mrs. Grossline, of Rochester, N.Y., and Capt. and Mrs. Upshur.

Major and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams entertained with a box party at the Majestic Theater on Wednesday for Miss Winifred Gayle, Miss Pippenger, of Washington, D.C., Major Thomason and Captains Underwood and McAlpine. Col. and Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum, after a three weeks' absence, returned to Fort Sam Houston on Monday. Col. and Mrs. Barnum were called to Detroit by the serious illness and death of Mrs. R. H. Rife, an aunt of Mrs. Barnum. Major Wortham entertained Saturday at the baile y merienda at the Menger Hotel, having as his guests Mrs. Clarkson, Misses McGown, Clarkson and Janin, Captain Kear and Lieutenants Proctor, Jeffries and Clarkson.

Orders have been received by Lieut. Col. John L. Hoover, in charge of the recruiting service for Texas National Guard, that recruiting for Texas organizations is to be stopped on Jan. 10.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Kelton, of Washington, D.C., who

were in the city for a short visit, left Wednesday for home. Mrs. P. C. Wilkins and Miss Bida Wilkins, mother and sister of Lieut. Col. Harry E. Wilkins, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilkins. Mrs. Van Duyne, mother of Capt. Frederick Van Duyne, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Van Duyne.

Swathed in a cloud of dust that failed to slow up the match, one of the cleverest bits of polo ever seen on Treat Field was staged Thursday afternoon. The Deer Park team won from the All-Post four 11 to 7, but only after one of the hardest contests of the season. Two players on the Deer Park team were Perry Beadleson and Malcolm Stevenson, who are regarded as among the best players in America and men with international rating in polo. The civilians started off with a rush and the close of the first chukker found them leading 2 goals to 1. They increased this lead and then lost it altogether. At the end of the third period the Army was leading 4 to 3, but the civilians tied it up and half time arrived with the score 4 goals apiece. Four goals were scored in the fifth chukker and the civilians got three of these. In the sixth the Army team rallied again and brought the score up to 8 to 1, but in the last two periods the civilians won, displaying some hard and accurate hitting. The whole game was played without a penalty on either team, and the total of 18 goals was scored, no points being deducted for fouls or safeties. Following is the line-up: Deer Park, 11—C. Armstrong, P. Beadleson, M. Stevenson, J. Lapham. Army Post, 7—Captain Sands, Captain Roscoe, Lieutenant Dawley, Captain Reynolds. Referee, Major Reeves. Time, 8 chukkers of 6½ minutes each.

Pontoon bridge equipment to be used in an experiment for testing out new methods of transporting the heavy train has been brought to Fort Sam Houston. It is the purpose of the Corps of Engineers to substitute, if possible, the more modern motor-driven machines for the mule and wagon train used for carrying the equipment at present. Col. W. C. Langford, Chief Engineer of the Southern Department, who is planning the experiment, intends to try out caterpillar tractors, other types of tractors, four-wheel drive motor trucks and the ordinary motor trucks used in the Service. Each type of machine will be given a trial to test its value for hauling the pontoon unit. The train will be run over high and low land in the country surrounding San Antonio.

Major and Mrs. John E. Stevens entertained at dinner on Friday. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. Helmick, Col. and Mrs. John S. Winn, Col. and Mrs. Robert Brown, Mrs. Malar, Madame Stevens and Major Wolfe. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, parents of Lieut. Deland Smith, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Smith. Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Bunker arrived Saturday from Eagle Pass. Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar Foley have just returned from their bridal trip. Mrs. Roger S. Parrott returned Tuesday to join her husband, Lieutenant Parrott.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas F. Van Natta, 16th Cav., have taken quarters in the Cavalry post. Miss Winifred Gayle entertained at dinner Thursday, complimenting Lieut. and Mrs. Harold B. Johnson and Lieut. and Mrs. Kearney E. Sterling.

**EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.**

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 11, 1917.

At ten o'clock on New Year's morning the officers of the regiment in a body, accompanied by the band, playing the old, familiar regimental march, "Happy Heinie," called on Colonel Smiley at his residence on Tenth street and were received by the Col. and Mrs. Smiley in real, old Army New Year's fashion. The officers and ladies of the regiment, together with General Davis, district commander, and his aid, Captain O'Donnell, Capt. and Mesdames Cummins, Blackford and Lanza, 35th Inf., assembled at the regimental mess on New Year's day for an old-time 18th Infantry at home and dinner. There were forty-five present. Colonel Martin, acting as toastmaster, called on various officers for toasts to the many officers who have served with the regiment.

At the formal New Year's dance given by the Douglas Country Club on Saturday, this regiment was represented by Col. and Mrs. Martin, Major and Miss Morrow, Lieut. and Mrs. Patch, Captains Barnes and Hunt, Lieutenants Hooper, Rose, McDermott and Ingalls. On New Year's eve Dr. McDaniels gave a dinner-dance at the Douglas Country Club in honor of Miss Edith Williams, whose birthday anniversary it was. There were twenty guests, among whom were Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright, Lieut. and Mrs. Maulby, Captain Ware, Lieutenants Kobbe, Rutherford, Reed, Helmick and Ingalls.

Capt. and Mrs. Duke had dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Mr. and Mrs. W. de H. Washington and Lieutenant Kobbe. Colonel Martin, who spent the holidays with his family in Douglas, returned on Tuesday to Deming, N.M., making the trip with Captain Barnes in the latter's automobile.

Major John Robertson returned on Tuesday from a short leave spent in Oklahoma, and has resumed his duties as inspector-instructor with the Colorado National Guard. Chaplain Haywood L. Winter has returned from a month's leave spent with relatives in Dallas, Texas. The Chaplain will leave shortly for his new station at Honolulu. Mrs. Starkey gave a bridge and tea on Wednesday for Mesdames Weeks, Fulis, Marley, James, Beeres, Taliaferro, Waugh and the Misses Murray.

The Tuesday Bridge Club met this week with Mrs. Applewhite; high scores were made by Mesdames Gibson, Webster and Dugan. Capt. and Mrs. Duke entertained at dinner on Wednesday in honor of Capt. Joseph Casper, Med. Corps.

Gen. Frederick Funston, accompanied by his aid, Capt. Fitzgerald Lee, arrived yesterday and is making his annual inspection of the troops and camps in this vicinity. A review of all the troops at Camp Harry J. Jones, which includes the 18th, 11th, 22d and 35th Infantry, the 1st Cavalry, 6th Field Artillery, a field hospital and ambulance company, was held

**MARE ISLAND.**

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 10, 1917.

Mrs. F. W. Scanland entertained at bridge aboard the Intrepid on Thursday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Morsell, Whitmore, Abbott and Hilliard and Miss Ruth Hascal. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell have returned from Oakland, where they spent the holidays with Mrs. Mitchell's sister, Mrs. George W. Perkins, jr. Miss Ruth Hascal entertained last week for the girls and bachelors of the yard and a few young married couples at cards and games. Mrs. J. T. Myers will arrive next week to stay with her mother, Mrs. Emily Cutts, while Colonel Myers, fleet marine officer, is in Cuba with the Atlantic Fleet. Accompanying her will be Mrs. S. F. Heim, who comes to visit her mother, Mrs. E. McCudden, in Vallejo; also Mrs. R. T. Keiran, formerly of Mare Island, who will stay at her girlhood home in San Francisco.

Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting has arrived in San Francisco from the Canal Zone and assumed duty at the Union Iron Works. Mrs. Robert Cary, who with Ensign Cary and their little daughter has been visiting his parents in Missouri, is to come west in a month to visit her father in San Francisco. Aboard the Coast Guard cutter Bear last week the officers entertained at dinner. Yard people present were Mrs. J. M. Ellington, Mrs. Ross Kingsbury, Miss Ruth Hascal and Miss Priscilla Ellington. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. E. G. Morsell were dinner hosts last week. Comdr. C. N. Offley and Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Pope are being

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early this morning. Later the General reviewed the troops of the Pirtleville camp, which included two battalions of Colorado Infantry, a squadron of Colorado Cavalry and batteries of Field Artillery of the District of Columbia, Alabama and New Jersey National Guard.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 13, 1917.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department at San Antonio, passed through El Paso last Saturday night en route to Yuma, Ariz., and other border posts. General Funston was accompanied by his wife and children and his aid, Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, and a private secretary. Mrs. Funston and children are returning to their home at the Presidio of San Francisco from a visit with the General at San Antonio.

Col. William Bennett, 23d Inf., who came to El Paso from Deming, N.M., last week to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Capt. Percy M. Cochran, Q.M.C., returned to his station this week.

Bids for construction of cantonments for the soldiers of the Regular Army will be opened on Feb. 1 at San Antonio. The building of cantonments at this point seems to signify that a long term of duty will be done by the Regulars on the border. Recent orders from the headquarters of the Southern Department at San Antonio indicate that soldiers will hereafter take the place of the civilian truck drivers now hired by the government at the expiration of the contracts now held by the civilians. Farnum Fish, the Los Angeles aviator, who has been serving for the last year instructing in the Government aviation school at Mineola, L.I., was a recent visitor in El Paso. Mr. Fish hopes that very soon the Government will establish an aviation school at this post, as he considers this point a very advantageous one, as in any event with trouble south of the line the aviators would, from experience, thoroughly understand the effects of the altitude and other necessary points of advantage would have been learned.

The medical hospital train No. 1, which passed through El Paso last week for Nogales and Douglas, Ariz., to pick up sick soldiers at that point, returned to this post to take on soldiers here to be sent to Hot Springs, Ark., to recuperate. Sixty patients were brought from the West, and more than 100 were taken from here. The hospital train is composed of ten Pullman cars specially built for hospital purposes, each ward car having accommodations for thirty-six men. Operating cars, offices and quarters for doctors and nurses are also on the train. The train was in command of Major Howard H. Bailey, M.C., with a staff of twenty-eight doctors and hospital corps men, with seven women nurses of the Army Nurse Corps.

Lieut. J. F. Devereux, 1st Ohio Cav., has been appointed aid to Gen. George Bell, Jr., commanding the El Paso district. Chaplain John A. Randolph, C.E., U.S.A., passed through El Paso this week, returning from his home in Memphis, Tenn., to his station with the troops in Mexico. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Davidson, 7th Inf., have returned to El Paso from a month spent in Los Angeles. Captain Davidson is much improved in health.

A statement of the El Paso banks this week shows that the U.S. Government has expended through El Paso banks in the last three months some twelve millions and more of dollars.

The Georgia Field Hospital is going through a course of litter drills and pitching hospital tents on the field. The problem maneuvers for the Georgia troops will begin the middle of this month. The horses belonging to the Michigan, Ohio and District of Columbia Field Artillery units have been under quarantine for two weeks for glanders, but it is thought that the disease is now stamped out.

Company F, 8th Ohio Inf., is under quarantine, as spinal meningitis broke out among the men last week. Four members of the regiment are at present in the base hospital with the disease. The company under quarantine has been moved from the regular camp. The epidemic of pneumonia that seemed to go the rounds of the Army camps for several weeks is now checked. A number of deaths resulted from that disease last month, which, on account of the high altitude, is generally fatal and the men feared it greatly. Two of the women nurses at the base hospital are ill with pneumonia, and because of the large number of sick men ten additional women nurses have been ordered to this post from the East.

Twenty-one car loads of pontoon bridges for the use of the Government arrived in El Paso Thursday from Fort Sam Houston. The bridges, which are equipped with wagon wheels, will be held at the garrison for the present.

Capt. William L. Lowe, U.S.A., retired, has been detailed for duty in El Paso to open a recruiting depot. Captain Lowe will have as assistants Capt. Ferdinand W. Fonda and Lieut. J. W. McNeill, both retired. There has been no recruiting depot at this point since the one in charge of Major Charles M. Barnes, several years ago.

The Misses Anna and Matilda Axton, daughters of Chaplain and Mrs. John T. Axton, 20th Inf., are planning to open a free kindergarten in the new tabernacle just as soon as the floor in that building is completed. All the children at the garrison and the nearby district who cannot attend school in the city will be welcomed. The idea is a splendid one and will fill a long-felt need at this post. Friends of the enthusiastic young women are helping with the necessities for the work.

A retired Army officer who will accept the position of instructor of a Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the El Paso High School is badly needed in El Paso. An application for such an officer was made to the War Department, but none such was available so far as the Secretary of War knew. The Department is willing to establish such a school if an officer can be found who will take the position.

A crucifix made of native copper and silver was presented to Rev. Father Patrick R. Dunnigan, 32d Michigan Inf., at a banquet held Wednesday at the Hotel Sheldon. The presentation was made on behalf of the local Knights of Columbus by Joseph Nealon, toastmaster of the evening. The crucifix will surmount the chaplain's regimental standard and was given to Father Dunnigan as a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by the regiment and for the great work he has

done while in the district. Gen. Christopher T. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. John P. Kirk, of the Michigan brigade, were in attendance, accompanied by the field officers and staff officers of the regiment.

The Army and Navy branch of the Young Men's Christian Association that was ready to ship a large amount of writing paper and other supplies to the troops in Mexico has decided to wait a week, until it is known definitely whether or not the punitive expedition will be soon withdrawn.

On account of the departure of the headquarters and several other units of the Pennsylvania National Guard this week from Camp Stewart, the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Company that has been operating shuttle trains several times a day from the city to the camp for convenience of the thousands of men stationed there, announced that after to-day the trains would be discontinued. There are still 10,000 soldiers or more who make use of the trains, and this has raised a howl of protest.

The 7th military division of the troops on the border has passed out of existence with the departure of Major Gen. Charles M. Clement, of Pennsylvania, and several regiments and other units of his command that left for their home state this week. The division has been reorganized into the 10th Division, under command of Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton, U.S.A. This, and the 11th Division, under command of Gen. George Bell, commanding the El Paso district, are now the only divisions at this point. Companies A and B, North Carolina Engineers, and Company C, Pennsylvania Engineers, both of the provisional battalion of the late 7th Division, under command of Capt. Robert F. Thomas, U.S.A., returned to their camp at Camp Stewart the last of the week from a month spent in the country along the Southern Pacific Railroad track, where they have been studying everything connected with track laying and bridge building since Dec. 12.

Mrs. W. K. Lloyd, wife of Chaplain Lloyd, 13th Cav., who has been spending part of the winter in El Paso, left last week for Boston, to remain with her son until her husband returns with the troops from Mexico. Mrs. William Scott Wood, wife of Captain Wood, who is stationed at Nogales, Ariz., is the guest of her parents, Gen. and Mrs. George Bell.

The officers and ladies of the 8th Cavalry entertained a number of their friends with an informal dinner and dance at their club rooms on Friday evening. The regimental band furnished music. Gen. and Mrs. George Bell gave a dinner at the Valley Inn, Ysleta, on Friday for twelve. Lieut. W. R. Woodward entertained with a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday, after which all attended the week-end dance of the club. Capt. and Mrs. G. P. Greenhalgh were hosts of a dinner party at the Valley Inn, Ysleta, on Friday.

Capt. and Mrs. James Regan gave a dinner Wednesday, complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. Roger Williams, of Kentucky. Mrs. C. S. McNeill was hostess of a bridge party on Wednesday. Mrs. Isaac Spalding and Miss Marguerite Heard won the prizes. Refreshments were served at the conclusion of the games. Mrs. George Morgan, wife of Colonel Morgan, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Stephen Lovejoy, of Minneapolis, Minn., and the former's daughter, Mrs. D. E. Cabell, wife of Captain Cabell, have arrived in El Paso from the North and will spend the remainder of the winter at the Aragon apartments in El Paso.

Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard, 8th Cav., were hosts at dinner on Wednesday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. George Bell. Capt. and Mrs. Owen A. Seaman entertained with a buffet supper on Wednesday, complimentary to Miss Margaret Johnson, of Fort Snelling, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades. The dining room was attractively decorated with yellow for the occasion. After the supper the party attended the mid-week hop at the Officers' Club house. The mid-week hop at the club was attended by a number of guests from the city. The 5th Field Artillery band played.

Mrs. H. C. Pratt entertained with a bridge party on Wednesday. Mesdames Waters Davis, D. E. Gibson and W. H. Allaie won the prizes and luncheon was served after the game. On Thursday evening an entertaining program was given at the base hospital for the pleasure of the convalescent soldiers. The program, in charge of Dr. A. W. Colwill and under direction of Mrs. Donna Klugel, consisted of music, readings and dancing. Those taking part were all soldiers from different regiments.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Dec. 24, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. John N. Hauser gave a supper before the 25th Infantry hop on Friday, when their guests were Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, the Misses Jones, the Misses McMahon, Miss Bodley, Col. John McMahon, Major Henry Butler, Lieutenants Covell, Andrus, Frankenberger and MacGregor. Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre were dinner hosts on Thursday, later taking their guests to the "movies," for Dr. and Mrs. Jewell, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Oesterhaus and Capt. and Mrs. Pratt. Mrs. Frank H. Albright is being welcomed back by her many friends at Schofield; Mrs. Albright has been visiting in California for five months.

Gen. and Mrs. Treat and Mr. Treat were guests of honor at a luncheon presided over by Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, at the Haleiwa Hotel, on Sunday. The others included were Col. and Mrs. Snow, Major and Mrs. Lloyd, Major and Mrs. Schley, Colonel McMahon, Capt. and Mesdames Riggs, Babcock, Browning and Stone. Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey gave a dinner on Wednesday in honor of Miss Ellen Bodley and for Capt. and Mrs. Kiehl, the Misses Treat, the Misses McMahon, Miss Dorst, Lieutenants McCullough, Guyer, Covell, Arnold and McQuillin.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson entertained at dinner and bridge on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Albright, Major and Mrs. Schley and Major and Mrs. Janda. Mrs. Robert P. Harbold has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Hay for several days. Capt. and Mrs. Browning gave a novel entertainment on Sunday evening, in the form of an indoor picnic. The house was transformed into a veritable forest, with trees and ferns everywhere, the supper was packed in several baskets and there were even three camp fires which served to make the coffee, etc. Everyone sat on the floor and after supper games and

music finished up a jolly evening. Present were Capt. and Mrs. Riggs, Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Misses Bodley, Dorst, Hodges, Margaret and Katherine Treat, Gertrude and Katherine Jones, Major Butner, Captain Smith, Dr. O'Connor, Lieutenant Covell, McQuillin, Arnold, Selleck and Gay.

Lieut. and Mrs. Scofield were Sunday supper hosts for Capt. and Mrs. Van Way, Capt. and Mrs. Rice and Miss Van Way. Lieutenant MacGregor has been the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hauser for a week. Helen McCleave asked a number of the boys and girls to her house on Wednesday, to string pop corn and cranberries for the cantonment Christmas tree. The prizes were won by Isabelle Boniface and Bob Browning. The others included Dorothy, Elizabeth and George Van Way, Dorothy and Bobby Love, Sara Pick, Virginia Currie, Bill and Harold Browning and Perrine Barney, Jr. Lieut. and Mrs. Ballinger had as dinner guests on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Black, Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank, Mrs. Harbold and Lieutenant Robinson. Capt. and Mrs. Love were hosts at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Col. and Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Locke, Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre and Mrs. Lawrence. Capt. and Mrs. Higgins had as dinner guests on Wednesday Col. and Mrs. Albright and Captain Bates. Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson entertained at supper on Friday for Capts. and Mesdames Cecil, Bill Black, Higgins, Truesdell, Lieuts. and Mesdames Ballinger, Frank, Glover and Sears. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Daily were homecoming passengers on the Wilhelmina on Wednesday. Dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Truesdell on Thursday included Col. and Mrs. Albright and Capt. and Mrs. Corby.

Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre entertained at a hop supper on Friday night for Capt. and Mrs. Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Rogers, the Misses Bodley, Dorst, Margaret and Katherine Treat, Gertrude and Katherine Jones, Carrie and Esther McMahon, Captain and Eckles, Jr., O'Connor, Lieutenants Arnold, Selleck, Covell, Murphy, McCullough and McQuillin, Capt. and Mrs. Riggs had dinner Wednesday for Capts. and Mesdames Babcock, McCaskey and Herr. Mrs. M. H. Churchill is spending the Christmas holidays with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Rogers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Calder gave a hop supper on Friday evening for Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Capt. and Mesdames Sneed, Richardson, Pridgen, Lowe, Abraham, Greene, Rice and Lieut. and Mrs. Tinker. Mrs. Reeder entertained at luncheon at the University Club in Honolulu on Friday for Mesdames Strong, Snow, Carpenter, Hunter, McRae, Hero and Taylor. Capt. and Mrs. Corby had as dinner guests on Friday Col. and Mrs. Albright.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Dec. 31, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Banister were hosts at supper for twenty on Christmas night, later taking their guests to the Christmas hop at the Artillery pavilion. Col. and Mrs. Albright's Christmas dinner guests were Capt. and Mrs. Corby, Capt. and Mrs. Truesdell and Captain Bates. Capt. and Mrs. Black and Master Freddie Black spent Christmas with Capt. and Mrs. Lyon at Fort Shafter.

Capt. and Mrs. Sneed entertained Capt. and Mrs. Meals, Capt. and Mrs. Lowe and Capt. and Mrs. Abraham at dinner on Tuesday. Dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Hawkins on Monday were Lieut. and Mrs. Culum and Lieut. and Mrs. Estes. Capt. and Mrs. Manchester gave a dinner before the 1st Infantry hop on Friday for Capts. and Mesdames Lowe, Sneed, Pitts, Rice, Gregg, Calder, Greene, Meals, Truesdell, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Peale, Dr. White and Captain Bankhead.

Capt. and Mrs. Wyman were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sullivan at Fort Shafter over Christmas. Dr. and Mrs. Pick had dinner on Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Hauser, Dr. and Mrs. Jewell and Dr. and Mrs. Oesterhaus. Capt. and Mrs. Love were dinner hosts on Christmas day for Captains Rothwell and Cohen. Lieut. and Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Churchill spent Christmas with Dr. and Mrs. Wood at Waialua.

Major and Mrs. Lloyd entertained Major Butler and Captain Kilbreath at dinner on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Knight were dinner hosts on Christmas for Capt. and Mrs. Sneed, Miss Short and Captain Ulio. On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Black had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Calder and Lieut. and Mrs. Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. Greacen are receiving a visit from Mrs. Greacen's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mason, of Sierra Madre, Cal.

Capt. and Mrs. Hay were dinner hosts on Friday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Dickinson, Bratton, Denson, Ballinger and Glover. Miss Margaret Merrill has been the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Rio for a week. Major and Mrs. Schley entertained Major and Mrs. Lloyd, Capt. and Mrs. Cecil and Capt. and Mrs. Householder at dinner on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Kumpf had Dr. White and Lieutenant Simons at Christmas dinner guests. Mrs. Pratt had bridge on Thursday for Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Locke and Mrs. Corey.

Lieut. and Mrs. McCleave entertained at dinner on Christmas Day for Major and Mrs. Lloyd, Capt. and Mrs. Paine and Lieut. and Mrs. Barney included Major and Mrs. Hyer, Capt. and Mrs. McCook, Captain Rothwell and Lieutenant Whiting. Capt. and Mrs. Pitts had Capt. and Mrs. Hunt as Christmas dinner guests. Capt. and Mrs. Wyman are again stationed with the 25th Infantry after a few months' detail with the Signal Corps at Fort Shafter.

Lieutenant Palmer and Miss Palmer gave a dinner on Christmas eve for Captain Eckles, Captain Smith, Lieutenant Frankenberger and Dr. O'Connor. Captain Barney was the recipient at Christmas time of a handsome English dressing case, entirely equipped, which was sent to him by the heads of the sections of the Schofield Barracks Branch of the Army Relief Society as a token of their appreciation of his successful management of the recent Army Relief benefit given at the post. Captain Barney turned in over \$1,200 to this worthy cause.

Capt. and Mrs. Richardson had Christmas dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Grady. Mrs. Corey had Mrs. Sneed, Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Locke in for a table of bridge on Wednesday. Major and Mrs. Janda were Christmas dinner hosts for Colonel McMahon, Capt. and Mrs. Burnett, Misses McMahon and Lieutenant McCullough. Mrs. Paine was the guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. Converse in Honolulu last week.

Colonel and Mrs. Atkinson entertained at dinner on Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Treat, Mr. Treat, Col. and Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Lecke, Major and Mrs. Hawkins and Capt. and Mrs. Babcock. At the 1st Infantry amusement hall on Sunday the 1st and 32d Infantry held their Christmas celebration for the two regiments. Twenty-one little ones gave an interesting program of songs and recitations, having been trained by Mesdames Aiken, Blodgett and Hunt. After this came Santa Claus, who distributed gifts to ninety-two boys and girls and boxes of candy, cigars and tobacco to all the enlisted men. During the singing of Christmas hymns and of solos by Mrs. Blodgett and Mrs. Aiken slides of Christmas scenes were thrown on the screen. Mrs. Atkins and Mrs. Hodges had charge of the tree, which was exceptionally beautiful.

Col. and Mrs. Snow had as Christmas dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Barney and Master Perrine Barney. Major Mettler was house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Paine during last week. Colonel Horn gave a dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Day, Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre and Miss Katharine Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. Converse had dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Paine and Lieutenant MacGregor.

Dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Burnett on Wednesday included the Misses McMahon, Captains Bankhead and Cohen. Mrs. Rogers was hostess at a kensington on Friday for Mesdames Smith, Day, Erlenkotter, Pratt, Currie, Corey, Barney, Scofield, Cheney, Stallman, Richards, Stokes, Churchill and McCleave. A pretty custom was inaugurated at the post this Christmas when ladies of the different regiments made for the sick men at the hospital cretonne cases, which contained stamped Hawaiian post-cards and a pencil, to enable them to send word to their families at home.

Capt. and Mrs. Manchester had Lieut. and Mrs. Peale in for dinner on Christmas. Mrs. Paine was the weekend guest of Col. and Mrs. Dashiell at Fort Shafter. Colonel McMahon and the Misses McMahon were hosts at dinner on Christmas night for Capt. and Mrs. Burnett, Major and Mrs. Janda, Lieutenants Rose and McCullough. Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey were dinner guests of Captain Catlin on Christmas night.

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## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY A. AND N. Y.M.C.A.

Newport, R.I., Jan. 10, 1917.

The annual report of the Women's Auxiliary of the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. at Newport, prepared by Mrs. Livingston Hunt and read at the annual meeting yesterday, contains a number of items of interest concerning the steps taken to make for the contentment of the men from the Regular Army and Navy Stations, and particularly for the great numbers arriving with the Fleet in the summer months.

The question of additional summer sleeping quarters is a serious one. In the middle of last summer there were 30,000 men to be cared for from the Fleet alone, this condition varying little for two months. The large building given by Mrs. Emery was taxed to its capacity during this time, men sleeping everywhere, anywhere, even on top of each other, and thousands had to be turned away. Steps are now being considered for the rental of additional floor space for the summer months. Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock has offered to furnish and put in condition the top floor of one of the largest buildings in the city if the association will take charge, and attend to the upkeep.

The needs of Forts Adams and Greble have received special attention during the year, the auxiliary contributing \$590 to inaugurate annexes at these places. The officers at the forts were responsive and helpful and quick results followed in more frequent athletic meets between the Services and more Army visitors to the main building. When most of the companies departed for the border Secretary McDowell followed them there.

The co-operation of the different churches in providing Sunday evening suppers for so many of the men is acknowledged, as is also the generous spirit of Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss in providing funds for the regular Saturday night entertainments in the lobby of the main building. At the suggestion of Comdr. R. Z. Johnston, U.S.N., commanding officer of the Training Station, medals for excellence in athletic meets, have been substituted for money. At the meet between the Army and Navy at the Training Station last summer the occasion was enlivened by the presence of Governor Beeckman, who acted as referee and awarded the medals.

Due to the presence of the fleet all branches of the work have grown by leaps and bounds. There have been 1,000 new members, 15,000 more lodgers than ever before and \$50,000 has been held for safe keeping for the men.

Following are the officers elected: Honorary Chairman—Mrs. Stephen B. Luce; acting chairman—Mrs. William Ennis; honorary first vice president—Mrs. T. K. Gibbs; honorary second vice president—Mrs. T. J. Emery; treasurer—Mrs. Charles M. Thomas; secretary—Mrs. Livingston Hunt. Executive committee: Mmes. Hugh D. Auchincloss, R. Livingston Beeckman, Reginald R. Belknap, John Borland, French E. Chadwick, Richard C. Derby, Robley D. Evans, Gibson Fahnestock, Daniel B. Fearing, John Clinton Gray, William Grosvenor, I. Goodwin Hobbs, Walter G. Holcombe, Joseph Howland, Rufus Z. Johnston, Cyril B. Judge, George Gordon Kind, T. A. Lawton, Louis Lorillard, Hugh J. B. McElgin, R. F. McMillan, Luke McNamee, Frank H. Sadler, George E. Sage, William S. Sims, Louis R. de Steiguer, David F. Sellers, Walker Smith, Joseph Tuckerman and French Vanderbilt; Misses Varnum and Stone.

## A NEW MACHINE GUN.

Information as to a new machine gun for which much is claimed was made known during consideration of a case before the Supreme Court in New York city on Jan. 15, when Justice Hendrick considered an application for an injunction made by Theodore B. Clevenger. The injunction was to restrain the inventors of the new weapon, Paul Breinholt Weden and William Marshall, from disposing of an interest in their patent which was claimed by Clevenger.

As set forth in court, says the New York Sun, the unique feature of the new arm is that it can be fired from the shoulder or attached to the Springfield Army rifle. The inventors, who came recently from Toronto, Ontario, maintain that the device, weighing only twelve pounds, can discharge 400 rounds a minute of the regular U.S. service cartridges. This rate can be kept up without cessation, according to their representations, as the barrel will not become overheated and the gun cannot be damaged or clogged by dirt or gravel.

Clevenger asserts that while the gun was being devel-

oped he was the benefactor of its designs, giving them funds with which to continue their experiments. In return, he sets forth, he was to receive a one-sixteenth interest in the patent. Weden and Marshall declined to give him his share, he alleges. The interest they value at \$160,000, making the entire rights worth \$2,560,000. Clevenger accordingly sought to prevent them from selling their patent rights to an American munitions company or to a foreign government. In their reply the inventors denied that they intended to sell the design outright or to dispose of it to one of the warring Powers. On the contrary, they state that they have entered into negotiations with the United States War Department by which it will be possible for an American firm to get the contract to make the gun and bring about its exclusive use in the United States Army.

Justice Hendrick denied the injunction on the ground that there was no evidence that Clevenger had been made a partner of the inventors, in spite of the fact that he advanced money to them.

Patents have recently been issued, a correspondent informs us, covering the "Salter Process" of manufacturing ordnance and artillery barrels. This is a method intended to give a single piece forged barrel the same hardened bore and strength as the hooped-built-up gun, or the wire-wound type. This process consists of forming the barrel of a single piece, forging to approximately its correct size and shape, and after heating it to a forging state, subjecting it to a prolonged compression and reducing force, or process, simultaneously with the cooling of the bore, by forcing a volume of water or oil through it. As soon as the cooling element forms a small chilled and hardened core at the bore, the rolls force down on and keep constantly compressed the red hot exterior part of the barrel against the cooled portion, and as this cooled part travels slowly outward, each advancing line of the cooled metal shrinks down on and compresses that part lying immediately next it toward the center. It is claimed for the process that the result is a finished barrel in a state of uniform, automatic, tense compression around the bore to resist the forces of explosion and develop the maximum strength of the steel for ordnance purposes. The cost is stated to be half that of the built-up type. The patents are owned and controlled by William A. Salter, of the Salter Motor Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Franz Bopp, German consul general, at San Francisco, Cal., and four of his attachés or employees were found guilty by a jury in the United States District Court, on Jan. 10, 1917, of having violated the neutrality of the United States. Two actions were consolidated in the trial. The defendants were accused of a violation of the act of July 2, 1890, by conspiring to restrain interstate and foreign commerce by destroying factories, railroads and steamships. The other action was for alleged violation of sections 18 and 37 of the United States criminal code in conspiring to set on foot and to provide and prepare means for a military enterprise to be carried on from within the United States against the territory and dominion of the king of Great Britain and Ireland. Besides Bopp the defendants were E. M. Von Schack, vice consul; Wilhelm Von Briscken, J. F. Van Koolbergen, Margaret E. Cornell, Charles C. Crowley and Louis J. Smith. Van Koolbergen was out of the country and could not be brought to the United States to stand trial, as his alleged offence was non-extraditable. Smith was the government's star witness.

For discriminating against two uniformed enlisted men of the U.S. Navy in refusing to allow them to sit in a box for which they had purchased tickets, Henry Traub, lessee of a theatre in Brooklyn, N.Y., was fined \$250 by the Justices of the Special Sessions Court, in that New York city borough, on Jan. 11. In fining Traub, Justice McInerney said: "The uniform of a United States sailor must be respected. A sailor has just as much right as any civilian." Before sentencing the defendant, Justice McInerney read a communication from Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the navy yard, New York, in which adequate punishment was urged. Admiral Usher feared the effect on the present preparedness movement in the event that discriminations against United States uniforms were allowed to go unpunished.

Casualty lists published by the War Office up to Dec. 1 show that in October the British army lost 4,378 officers, of whom 1,459 were killed, 2,736 wounded, and 183 are missing. In November the total was 2,305, of whom 806 were killed, 1,386 wounded, and 113 are missing. These figures bring the total losses among officers since the beginning of the war to 53,122, of whom 15,696 have been killed or died of wounds, 33,970 have been wounded, and 3,456 are missing. A large proportion of the wounded have since returned to duty, and the total under the heading of missing includes a portion since reported as prisoners of war. Canadian casualties from the opening of war to Dec. 31, a period of twenty-nine months, total 68,290. The casualties in 1915, when Canada had only one division at the front, totalled 14,453. Last year, with four divisions, casualties totalled 53,837.

We noticed at the time of its first appearance that excellent work by Jean Charlemagne Bracq, Litt.D., LL.D., professor French literature in Vassar College, "France Under the Republic," which was published in 1910. The same publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons, have issued a revised and illustrated edition of this work of which 7,000 copies were taken and distributed by the Chautauqua Association. The war now raging in Europe has demonstrated the soundness of the conclusion presented by Professor Bracq in this volume. He writes as a loyal son of France and with an enthusiasm of belief which carries conviction. "The Provocation of France: Fifty Years of German Aggression" is another work in the same line by Professor Bracq, published by the New York branch of the Oxford University Press. The acts and events described took place within the range of the recollections of the author, who as a boy in France heard discussions

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upon the war of Italian liberation, and saw soldiers start for that campaign in 1859. Later on he heard discussions upon the war against Denmark and the conflict between Prussia and Austria. "The Franco-Prussian war taught him," as he tells us, "what to think of the much vaunted liberal and pacific spirit of the land of Bismarck." He undertakes to show that if France has not always been blameless, for she has also her militants and militarists, as a rule, her purpose has been international good-will and peace, and "whatever she has accomplished in the last two-score years she has done in the face of an almost constant and exasperating provocation."

In preparation for a course of night flying at the Hempstead, N.Y., headquarters of the Aviation Section of the U.S.A. Signal Corps, there have been installed twelve flood light projectors to mark the aviation field for the men of the section who are practicing night flying. The chief unit of the lighting installation is a 1,500,000 candle-power Sperry searchlight, which has an effective range of more than 8,000 yards, and is mounted on a sixteen-foot platform. This great light, which was used for the first time on Jan. 13, will be used for "picking up" airplanes as they fly over the field looking for their landing place. In addition, it will be the "lighthouse" of the field, and will serve as a beacon for aviators. The Barlow release bomb was successfully tested on Jan. 13, and it was found that some of the projectiles of the bombs exploded carried more than a quarter of a mile. The bombs are made in various sizes, from three inches to seven inches in diameter. It was announced at the aviation field that a squadron of twenty-five airplanes would fly to Washington on March 3, to attend the inauguration.

Major V. A. Caldwell's Catechism of Uniform Tactical Training presents a course in short training that analyzes, organizes and systematizes tactics. It is a compilation of teaching methods that were worked out with troops over a three-year period. In trying it with Regular troops, National Guardsmen and college students, it has given quick results in sound, progressive, and lasting training. A suitable short training course has always been the essential factor in U.S. preparedness. The gist of this book has appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from time to time during the last three years. It is published by George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wis.

The magazines as well as the newspapers have been hard hit by the immensely increased cost of white paper and other materials necessary to printing and art work. Announcement is made that many periodicals have been forced to raise their prices. The Metropolitan will jump from \$1.50 to \$2 a year, Vogue from \$4 to \$5, Country Life from \$4 to \$5, McClure's from \$1 to \$1.50, Cosmopolitan from \$1.65 to \$2.20, Nautilus from \$1.10 to \$1.60, Hearst's from \$1.65 to \$2.20, Photoplay from \$1 to \$1.20, Journal of Education from \$1.75 to \$1.85, Outlook from \$2.75 to \$3.35.

The Chinese Government has contracted with the Siems-Carey Company of St. Paul, Minn., for construction of an additional 300 miles of railway. The line is to run from Chowkiakow, in Honan province, through Nanyangfu to Siyangfu, in Hupeh province. Work has been begun by surveyors. It was a previous contract made with this American contracting concern by the Chinese that caused the Russian Government recently to lodge a protest at Peking against the action.

One of the ancient customs repeated by King Charles IV. at his coronation in Budapest, on Dec. 30, was making "the customary passes which symbolize the intention of the monarch to defend the kingdom against enemies. In making the passes with the sword the King neglected to cut behind him until the officiating Bishop drew his attention to the omission. A truly militant bishop!"

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